SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY DEPARTMENT

LESSON BASED ASSESSMENT MATERIAL

2025-26

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: 9

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING,
BANASHANKARI 3RD STAGE, BENGALURU - 560085

AND

DIET SHIVAMOGGA

SOCIAL SCIENCE
9Th STD
Lesson-Based Assessment Material (Question Bank)

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1. DIFFICULTY LEVEL

SL. NO	DIFFICULTY LEVEL	PERCENTAGE	MARKS
1	EASY	30	24
2	AVERAGE	50	40
3	DIFFICULTY	20	16
	TOTAL	**100%**	**80**

2. OBJECTIVE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

SL.NO.	OBJECTIVE	PERCENTAGE	MARKS
1	REMEMBERING	**16**	**13**
2	UNDERSTANDING	**50**	**40**
3	APPLICATION	**28**	**22**
4	SKILL	**06**	**5**
	TOTAL	**100**	**80**

3. QUESTIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

SL.NO.	TYPES OF QUESTIONS	MARKS	QUESTIONS	TOTAL
1	MCQ	1	8	8
2	VSA	1	8	8
3	SA	2	8	16
4	LA	3	9	27
5	VLA	4	4	16
6	MAP	5	1	5
	TOTAL		38	80

PART/THEME (SUBJECT) WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

SL.NO	SUBJECT	MCQ 1M	VSA 1M	SA 2M	LA 3M	VLA 4M	MAP 5M	QUE	MARKS
1	HISTORY	2	2	2	3 ©	2 ©	-	11	25
2	POL. SCIENCE	1	1	1 ©	1	1	-	5	11
3	SOCIOLOGY	1	2	1 ©	1	-	-	5	8
4	GEOGRAPHY	2	1	2	2 ©	1	1	9	22
5	ECONOMICS	1	1	1	1 ©	-	-	4	7
6	B.STUDIES	1	1	1	1 ©	-	-	4	7
	TOTAL	8 (8)	8 (8)	16 (8)	27 (9)	16 (4)	5 (1)	38	80

NOTE: © CHOICE QUESTION

Class: 9th

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Lesson-Based Assessment Material

	division.Learn about gender inequality, unemployment, its types, disadvantages, bonded labor, child labor, and liberation policies.	
33	**MARKETING MANAGEMENT** Understand the meaning, types, importance of markets, consumer rights, and gain an introduction to consumer forums.	55-55

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY- CHAPTER 1

WESTERN RELIGIONS

LO:Students will learn about the development of Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam.Understand the lives of Jesus Christ and Prophet Muhammad.Compare the teachings of Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. During his reign Christianity became the state religion of Rome (A)
   A) Constantine
   B) Julius Caesar
   C) Trajan
   D) Marcus Aurelius

2. The successors of Prophet Muhammad are called: (E)
   A) Pope
   B) Khalif
   C) Sultan
   D) Bishop

3. The founder patriarch of the Jewish religion was: (E)
   A) Abraham
   B) Peter
   C) Paul
   D) David

4. The religion, closely related to Vedic rituals and practices is: (D)
   A) Islam
   B) Christianity
   C) Judaism
   D) Zoroastrianism

5. The nation established for the Jews After World War II is (A)
   A) Egypt
   B) Rome
   C) Israel
   D) Saudi Arabia

6. The poetic literature found in the Zoroastrian scripture "Avesta" is called: (A)
   A) Gatha
   B) Grantha
   C) Barah
   D) Kitab

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

7. Which is the oldest religion of the Western world? (A)
8. Where was Jesus crucified? (E)
9. What are the main practices of the Zoroastrian religion? (A)
10. Who was the German dictator who killed 60 lakh Jews During World War II? (E)
11. How do the 12 disciples of Jesus Christ are called? (E)
12. What did the angel proclaim to Prophet Muhammad while he was in meditation? (D)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences:

13. Which religions are originated in the Western regions? (E)
14. What are the common elements that could be identifiable in the Western religions? (D)
15. How did Christianity spread? (A)
16. What are the five major practices of Islam? (E)
17. Write three teachings of Islam. (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

18. List out the ten commandments of the Jewish religion. (A)
19. Explain the teachings of Jesus Christ. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

20. Write a short note on the life of Prophet Muhammad. (A)
21. Describe the history of the Jews. (D)
22. Explain the life of Jesus Christ. (A)

HISTORY, CHAPTER - 2
INDIA FROM THE 6TH TO 14TH CENTURY

LO: Learn about the Rajput dynasties that ruled North India and the contributions of the Karkota Empire of Kashmir.Analyze the invasions of Afghan invaders - Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad of Ghor.Appreciate the establishment, administration, and contributions of the Delhi Sultanate.

I. **Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.**

1. The founder of the Gurjara-Pratiharas was (E)
   A) Harichandra
   B) Mihira Bhoja
   C) Mahipala
   D) Dantidurga

2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to this city: (E)
   A) Ajmer
   B) Sikanderabad
   C) Devagiri
   D) Madurai

3. The first woman to rule among the Delhi Sultans was (A)
   A) Razia Sultana
   B) Nargis Banu
   C) Mumtaz Mahal
   D) Noor Jahan

4. One who was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the First Battle of Tarain was (D)
   A) Iltutmish
   B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
   C) Muhammad Ghazni
   D) Muhammad Ghori

5. The work that describes the bravery and valor of Prithviraj Chauhan was (A)
   A) Malati Madhava
   B) Mahavira Charita
   C) Desinamamala
   D) Prithviraj Raso

6. The Officer appointed by Alauddin Khilji to regulate the market was (D)
   A) Shahna-i-Mandi
   B) Diwan-i-Ariz
   C) Diwan-i-Insha
   D) Mir Bakshi

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

7. Who was the famous king of the Karkota dynasty of Kashmir? (E)
8. Which king defeated Muhammad Ghori near Mount Abu? (A)
9. Who was the general who led Alauddin Khilji's southern expedition? (E)
10. Which king had the title "Maharajadhiraja"? (A)
11. What was the primary reason for the decline of the Karkota dynasty? (A)
12. What was the main objective of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq to shift his capital? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

13. What were the achievements of Nagabhata in the Gurjara dynasty? (A)
14. Give historical references about Lalitaditya Muktapida. (D)
15. Explain briefly the administrative system of Iltutmish. (A)
16. What are the administrative reforms introduced by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq ? (E)
17. Briefly Explain the economic system existed during the period of Delhi Sultanate . (A)
18. Describe briefly the achievements of Qutbuddin Aibak. (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each:

19. What were the achievements of Prithviraj Chauhan? (A)
20. Explain the contributions of Rajputs in the fields of art and architecture. (A)
21. Analyze the administrative reforms introduced by Ghiyasuddin Balban. (D)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each:

22. What were the achievements of Lalitaditya Muktapida among the Karkotas of Kashmir? (A)
23. What were the administrative reforms of Alauddin Khilji? (A)

24. Explain with examples the contributions of the Delhi Sultans to art and architecture. (E)

HISTORY, CHAPTER - 3
RELIGIOUS REFORMERS OF INDIA

LO: Understand the introduction to Indian religious reformers and their preached principles.Critically analyze the philosophies of Advaita, Vishishtadvaita, and Dvaita

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. "The world is an illusion, only Brahma is real." This was propounded by (D)
   A) Madhvacharya
   B) Ramanujacharya
   C) Basaveshwara
   D) Shankaracharya

2. The Anubhava Mantapa at Basavakalyan in Bidar district was established by (E)
   A) Madhvacharya
   B) Ramanujacharya
   C) Basaveshwara
   D) Shankaracharya

3. The Hoysala king who provided shelter to Ramanujacharya was (E)
   A) Vishnuvardhana
   B) Ballala III
   C) Vikramaditya IV
   D) Ballala II

4. The philosophy propounded by Madhvacharya is (E)
   A) Dvaita
   B) Advaita
   C) Vishishtadvaita
   D) Shakti Vishishtadvaita

5. Sri Vaishnavas are the desciples of (D)
   A) Madhvacharya
   B) Ramanujacharya
   C) Basaveshwara
   D) Shankaracharya

6. The one who is called the "Cultural Leader of Karnataka" is (A)
   A) Madhvacharya
   B) Ramanujacharya
   C) Basaveshwara
   D) Shankaracharya

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

7. Who in North India was influenced by the Philosophy of Ramanujacharya? (D)
8. What is known as the 'world's first intellectual parliament'? (A)
9. Who was the guru of Shankaracharya? (E)
10. Mention the birth place of Madhvacharya ? (E)
11. Which path did Shankaracharya advocate for liberation? (A)
12. The rulers of which dynasty of Vijayanagara were the followers of Sri Vaishnava sect? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

13. Name the major mathas established by Shankaracharya. (E)
14. Why did Ramanujacharya leave the Srirangam Matha of Tamil Nadu and come to Melukote in Karnataka? (D)
15. Who were the prominent disciples of Madhvacharya who propagated Dvaita philosophy? (E)
16. What is the meaning of "Kayave Kailasa" propounded by Basavanna? (A)
17. Name the works composed by Shankaracharya. (E)
18. Who were the followers associated with Basavanna in the Vachana movement? (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

19. What were the philosophies propounded by Shankaracharya? (A)
20. Explain the teachings of Madhvacharya. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in approximately eight sentences/points each

21. What were the reforms introduced by Basavanna in Kalyana? (A)
22. What were the philosophies propounded by Ramanujacharya? (A)

HISTORY, CHAPTER - 4
VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHMANI KINGDOM

LO: Understand the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire and Bahmani Kingdom.Learn about the dynasties that ruled these states.Appreciate the achievements and contributions of Sri Krishnadevaraya.Understand the cultural contributions of the Vijayanagara Empire. Learn about the cultural achievements of the Bahmani Kingdom.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The Vijayanagara Empire was established in the year: (E)
   A) 1316
   B) 1326
   C) 1336
   D) 1347

2. The book, which is a testimony to the wisdom, generosity, and religious tolerance of Ibrahim II was (A)
   A) Kitab-e-Navaras

B) Tarikh-e-Hind
C) Futuh-us-Salatin
D) Manazir-ul-Insha

3. The Persian ambassador who visited Vijayanagara was (E)
A) Megasthenes
B) Abdul Razak
C) Ibn Battuta
D) Al-Beruni

4. The battle that led to the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire was (E)
A) Ahmadnagar Battle
B) Rakkasatangadi Battle
C) Panipat Battle
D) Tarain Battle

5. The Vijayanagara king who had earned the title "Gaja Bhentekara" was (A)
A) Bukkaraya
B) Harihara II
C) Devaraya II
D) Harihara

6. The work of Krishna Devaraya that reflects his practical knowledge of administration was (D)
A) Amukta Maulyada
B) Jambavati Kalyana
C) Rasamanjari
D) Bharatesha Vaibhava

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

7. What information is revealed by the inscription found at Shravanabelagola? (D)
8. Who built the new capital 'Firozabad'? (E)
9. Name the foreign travellers who visited the court of Sri Krishna Devaraya? (E)
10. Who constructed the Jamia Masjid? (E)
11. Which work describes the conquest of Kampana? (D)
12. Mention the festivals celebrated under the patronage of Vijayanagara. (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

13. What were the problems faced by Krishna Devaraya when he ascended the throne? (D)
14. Describe the military system of Vijayanagara Empire. (A)
15. Write a short note on the religious system of Vijayanagara Empire. (A)
16. Who was the most famous sultan of the Adil Shahis? and what were his contributions? (D)
17. Name the dynasties that ruled Vijayanagara? (E)
18. List out the temples built by Krishna Devaraya. (E)
19. Name the five Shahi kingdoms of the Bahmani. (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

20. What were the achievements of Devaraya II? (A)
21. Describe the art and architecture of the Vijayanagara period. (A)

22. How can you say that 'the economic system of the Vijayanagara Empire was prosperous'? (D)

V. Answer the following questions in approximately eight sentences/points each

23. Explain the military achievements of Krishna Devaraya. (A)
24. How was Muhammad Gawan an efficient prime minister of the Bahmani Kingdom? (D)
25. Explain the contributions of Vijayanagara rulers to the field of literature . (E)

POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER - 5
OUR CONSTITUTION

L. O: Constitution Drafting Committee, Drafting Committee of the Constitution, Preamble of the Constitution, Features of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties , Directive Principles of State Policy

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The chairman of the Constituent Assembly was (E)
   A) Babu Rajendra Prasad
   B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
   C) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
   D) Jawaharlal Nehru

2. The one who called as the architect of the Indian Constitution is (E)
   A) Babu Rajendra Prasad
   B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
   C) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
   D) Jawaharlal Nehru

3. "India formulates its domestic and foreign policies independently without pressure from other nations." The aspect of the preamble of the constitution that affirms this is (D)
   A) Secularism
   B) Sovereignty
   C) Socialism
   D) Democratic Republic

4. The political system where the head of the nation is elected directly or indirectly is (A)
   A) Democracy
   B) Republic
   C) Socialism
   D) Sovereignty

5. The Fundamental Rights are incorporated in this part of our Constitution. (E)
   A) Part 2
   B) Part 3
   C) Part 4
   D) Part 5

6. In India the "Guardian of Fundamental Rights" is (D)

A) Executive
B) Supreme Court
C) Legislature
D) Press

7. The meaning of universal adult franchise is (A)
A) Voting rights for all residents of India
B) Voting rights for all Indian citizens above 18 years
C) Voting rights for all who have acquired Indian citizenship
D) Voting rights for all residents of India above 18 years

8.The one among the following which doesn't come under the scope of Public Interest Litigations (PILs) is (D)
A) Right to access essential services
B) Right to protection from environmental pollution
C) Right to a dignified life
D) Right to information about government employees' salaries

9. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were adopted from the constitution of this country (E)
A) England
B) America
C) South Africa
D) Ireland

10. The Fundamental Right which Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution is (A)
A) Right to Freedom
B) Right to Equality
C) Right against Exploitation
D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

11. Define Constitution. (E)
12. What is secularism? (E)
13. Why the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is called The mirror of the Constitution? (D)
14. Which commission recommended for the formation of the Constituent Assembly? (A)
15. Which amendment of the mandated 'parents to provide compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14'? (A)
16. Name the two houses of Parliament. (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentence each

17. What were the challenges faced by India after independence? (A)
18. Name the members selected from Karnataka to the Constituent Assembly. (E)
19. Analyze the term "Fraternity" in the Preamble of our Constitution. (D)
20.Why is the Indian Constitution called both rigid and flexible? (D)

21. In what circumstances can Public Interest Litigations be filed? (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

22. Explain the parliamentary system of India. (A)
23. List out the Fundamental Rights given by the Indian Constitution. (E)
24. Explain the role of 'Right to Equality' in the daily life of the Indians. (D)
25. Mention the role of 'Right to Freedom' in protecting the dignity of the Indians. (D)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

26. Write the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. (A)
27. Mention the features of Indian Constitution. (E)
28. What are the Fundamental Duties that Indian citizens must follow? (E)
29. "The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution were included with the vision of a welfare state." Justify. (D)

POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER - 6
THE UNION GOVERNMENT

L. O,: Structure, membership, eligibility, and functions of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in the Central Legislature, Central Executive: Election, eligibility, powers, and functions of the President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, powers, and functions.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The total number of members in the Rajya Sabha is (E)
   A) 238
   B) 250
   C) 524
   D) 150

2. Members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by (E)
   A) Prime Minister
   B) Rajya Sabha Speaker
   C) President
   D) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

3. The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is (D)
   A) President
   B) An elected member of the House
   C) Vice President
   D) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

4. The percentage of seats reserved for women in the Lok Sabha under the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam is (E)
   A) 33%
   B) 25%
   C) 50%
   D) 35%

5. The one who is not a part of the electoral college for the President election is (D)
A) Members of the Central Parliament
B) Members of all state Legislative Assemblies
C) Members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry
D) All members of the Legislative Councils

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

6. Which house of Parliament is called the "House of Elders"? (A)
7. Why the Lok Sabha is called "The People's House"? (A)
8. What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha members? (E)
9. What is the quorum required for the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha? (A)
10. Within how many days the Rajya Sabha must approve a Money Bill? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

11. What are the three types of emergencies that the President can declare? (E)
12. Mention the role and functions of the Leader of the Opposition. (A)
13. How can you say that the Lok Sabha has more authority over financial matters? (D)
14. Explain the judicial powers and functions of Parliament. (A)
15. Explain the powers and functions of Parliament in amending the Constitution. (A)
16. Mention the judicial powers and functions of the President. (A)
17. Analyze the financial powers and functions of the President. (D)
18. explain the discretionary powers of the President. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in Sic sentences/points each

19. What are the eligibilities to become a member of the Rajya Sabha? (E)
20. Explain the executive powers and functions of Parliament. (A)
21. List out the executive powers and functions of the President. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

22. Explain the legislative powers and functions of Parliament. (A)
23. Mention the legislative powers and functions of the President. (A)
24. What are the powers and functions of the Prime Minister. (A)
25. Explain the formation and responsibilities of the Central Council of Ministers. (D)

POLITICAL SCIENCECHAPTER 7:
THE STATE GOVERNMENT

L. O.:

- Understand the structure of the state legislature, the composition, powers, and functions of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.
- Understand the role, powers, and functions of the Governor in the state executive.
- Understand the appointment, powers, and functions of the Chief Minister.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) The lower house of the state legislature among these is (E)
A) Lok Sabha B) Rajya Sabha C) Legislative Assembly D) Legislative Council

2) The number of members in the current Karnataka Legislative Assembly is (E)
A) 224 B) 250 C) 150 D) 543

3) The number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly is (E)
A) 36 B) 33 C) 50 D) 15

4) The resignation of a Legislative Assembly member is to be submitted to (A)
A) Chief Minister B) Party President C) Governor D) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

5) What is the minimum age to become a member of the Legislative Assembly? (E)
A) 18 years B) 21 years C) 25 years D) 30 years

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

6) Who is the constitutional head of the state executive? (E)
7) For how long can the Legislative Council delay a normal bill passed by the Legislative Assembly? (A)
8) What is referred as the real executive of the state government? (A)
9) Who will be the chancellors of the universities in the state? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

10) Mention the powers and functions of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. (A)
11) Explain the legislative powers and functions of the state legislature. (A)
12) What are the qualifications required to become a Governor? (E)
13) Mention the privileges of the Governor. (A)
14) Explain the financial powers and functions of the Governor. (A)
15) Describe the discretionary powers of the Governor. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

16) List the financial powers and functions of the state legislature. (A)
17) Explain the legislative powers and functions of the Governor. (A)
18) Describe the functions of the state Council of Ministers. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

19) Mention the composition and functions of the Legislative Council. (A)
21) Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister. (A)

POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER 8:

THE JUDICIARY

Learning Outcomes:

Understand the structure of the judicial system and analyze the powers and functions of the High Court and Supreme Court.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) Types of writs that can be issued According to the Article 32 of the Constitution are, (E)
   A) 6 B) 4 C) 5 D) 7

2) The Criminal Court came into existence in the year (E)
   A) April 1, 1974 B) April 1, 1948 C) April 1, 1935 D) April 1, 1985

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

3) When was the Supreme Court established? (E)
4) Which is the lowest level of court in the revenue judicial system? (A)
5) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? (E)
6) When were the People's Courts (Nyaya Panchayats) established? (E)
7) Who will be the judges of the district revenue courts? (A)
8) Who appoints the judges of the civil courts? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

9) What are the qualifications required to become a judge of the Supreme Court? (E)
10) Which are the subordinate courts that come under the civil court? (A)
11) "People's Courts have become very popular." Justify (D)
12) Which are the courts that come under the criminal court? (A)
13) Describe the functions of the High Court. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

14) Explain the appointment and tenure of High Court judges. (A)
15) Name the courts included in the revenue judicial system. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

16) Explain the powers and functions of the Supreme Court. (A)

SOCIOLOGY CHAPTER 9:
FAMILY

L.O.: Understand the meaning of family.Learn about the relationships among family members.Understand the stages of individual development.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) The basic unit of society is (E)
   A) School B) Family C) Government D) Religion

2) The nuclear family consists of: (A)
   A) More than two generations B) Distant relatives

C) Parents and their unmarried children D) Close relatives

3) The head of THE patriarchal family is (E)
A) Father B) Mother C) Children D) Sister

4) If the mother is the head of the family, then it is a, (E)
A) Patriarchal family B) Matriarchal family C) Joint family D) Nuclear family

5) A key feature of a joint family is (A)
A) Small size B) Individual freedom C) Sharing of property and responsibilities D) Luxury

6) The main reason for the increase in nuclear families in modern times is (D)
A) Religious beliefs B) Industrialization and urbanization C) Lack of education D) Expansion of agriculture

7) The family system prevalent in ancient India, China, and Egypt was (A)
A) Matriarchal family B) Patriarchal family C) Polygynous family D) Polyandrous family

8) This factor influences a child's social behaviour during childhood the most (D)
A) Television B) Family environment C) Mass media D) School education

9) In this community the matriarchal family system is found (A)
A) Maratha B) Nair C) Jat D) Rajput

10) The key feature of a modern nuclear family is: (D)
A) Large size B) Strict religious practices C) Collective ownership of property D) Relaxed social control

11) The impact of industrialization on the family system is: (D)
A) Increase in joint families B) Decrease in nuclear families C) Strengthening of religious traditions D) Increase in nuclear families

12) The third generation in a family system includes: (A)
A) Blood relatives B) Elderly parents C) Children D) Grandchildren

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

14) Define a family. (E)
15) What is a joint family? (E)
16) What are the emotional foundations of a family? (A)
17) What responsibilities do the parents fulfil in the family system? (A)
18) What is the main reason for the increase in nuclear families? (A)
19) How does the family regulate the morality and behaviour of its members? (D)
20) In which family system the self-reliance is found? (D)
21) What is the primary role played by the family during childhood? (A)
22) Which social system is found in all times and countries? (E)
23) Define a nuclear family. (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

24) What is the role of the family in Indian society? (A)
25) What are the main characteristics of the family system? (A)
26) What is the role of childhood and youth in the social development of an individual? (A)
27) The joint family system is self-sufficient. - Justify (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each
28) Write the characteristics of a joint family. (E)
29) What are the reasons for the increase in nuclear families in modern times? (D)
30) Mention the main characteristics of modern family system. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each
31) Mention the types of families based on various principles. (E)
32) What are the characteristics of matriarchal and patriarchal families? (A)
33) List out the differences between joint family and nuclear family. (A)

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 10:
OUR STATE KARNATAKA – PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Learning Outcomes:
- Identify Karnataka's position in terms of latitude and longitude, districts, and neighboring states on a map.
- Explain the differences between Karnataka's natural features.

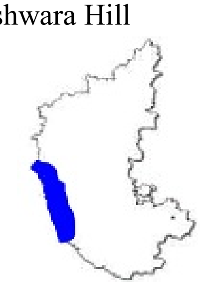
I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) Prior to 1956, Kannada-speaking people were spread across (D)
A) Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Canara B) Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad
C) Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg D) Mangalore, Maharashtra, Madras, Coorg

2) The Ghat that connects Hassan, Sakleshpur, and Mangalore is: (A)
A) Charmadi Ghat B) Shiradi Ghat C) Agumbe Ghat D) Hulikal Ghat

3) Malnad is also known as: (D)
A) Karnataka's Kashmir B) Coffee Land C) Orange Land D) Biodiversity Zone

4) The largest monolithic hill in Asia is: (A)
A) Skandagiri B) Madhugiri C) Nandi Hills D) Malemahadeshwara Hill



5) The natural division identified in the given map is: (A)
A) Coastal Plain B) Malenadu C) Northern Plain D) Southern Plain

6) The highest peak in Karnataka is: (E)
A) Kalhattagiri B) Rudragiri C) Baba Budan Giri D) Mullayanagiri

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

7) Why do we celebrate Karnataka Rajyotsava on November 1? (A)
8) Name the major fishing ports of Karnataka. (A)
9) Which natural division does your district belong to? (D)
10) Coorg is called 'the Kashmir of Karnataka'. Why? (D)
11) Malnad is identified as a biodiversity zone. Why? (D)
12) Which districts are included in the coastal plain? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentence each

13) Why the northern plain is called 'the Land of sunshine'? (D)
14) What is the reason for the formation of valleys and gorges in Malnad? (D)
15) What are the characteristics of the southern plains? (A)
16) Which are the major mountain passes in the Western Ghats? (E)
17) Mention the geographical position of Karnataka in India. (A)
18) Locate the following places on the map of Karnataka: (D)
  A. Northern tip of Karnataka - Aurad
  B. Capital of Karnataka - Bengaluru
  C. Canara Coast
  D. New Mangalore - Karnataka's largest port
  E. Madhugiri Hill - The largest monolithic hill

GEOGRAPHYCHAPTER 11:
NATURAL DIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

L.O: Explain the differences in Karnataka's natural features.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) The place which receives the least rainfall in Karnataka is: (E)
  A) Hulikal B) Agumbe C) Nayakanahatti D) Bhagamandala

2) The reason for southwest monsoon winds to move from northeast to southwest is: (D)
  A) Decrease in temperature and increase in pressure B) Decrease in pressure and increase in temperature
  C) Winds blowing towards the northeast D) Influence of cyclones

3) The soil with the least capacity to retain moisture is: (E)
  A) Black soil B) Red soil C) Coastal soil D) Laterite soil

4) Mangrove vegetation is found in: (E)
  A) Malnad B) the maidan C) the Inland D) the Coast

5) The district with the least forest cover in Karnataka is: (E)
  A) Uttara Kannada B) Vijayapura C) Shivamogga D) Ballari

6) Statement: A) Malnad is covered with evergreen forests. (D)
Assertion: R) It receives heavy rainfall.
A) Both A and R are correct
B) Both A and R are incorrect
C) Only A is correct
D) Only R is correct

7) The summer rain is called 'coffee blossom rain' in Karnataka, because: (D)
A) It is convective rain
B) It brings hailstones
C) It helps coffee plants bloom
D) It is accompanied by thunder and lightning

II. Answer the following questions in one to two sentences each

8) Why does the climate of Karnataka is diverse? (D)
9) The eastern plain is a rain-shadow region. Why? (D)
10) The black soil is suitable for growing crops even in low-rainfall areas. Give reasons? (D)
11) How is laterite soil formed? (A)
12) What are the characteristics of deciduous vegetation? (A)
13) "Tropical monsoon forests have commercial value." Justify. (A)
14) "Winter is suitable for tourism in Karnataka." Justify (D)
15) What are the reasons for the eastern part of the Western Ghats to become a rain-shadow area? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

16) Mention the distribution of forests in Karnataka. (E)
17) How can you say that black soil is different from the red soil? (D)
18) Soil erosion is reducing land fertility in recent times. As a farmer, what is your role in controlling it? (D)
19) What are the causes for the variation in forest distribution across regions? (A)
20) Fill the following table with appropriate information: (A)

Type of soil	Formation	Crops Grown	Districts Found

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 12:
WATER RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

Learning Outcomes:
Gain information about Karnataka's rivers, irrigation, hydroelectric power, and major dams, and appreciate their significance.

I. **Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.**

1) The district with the highest canal irrigation in the state is: (E)

A) Belagavi B) Shivamogga C) Raichur D) Coorg

2) The main purpose of first hydroelectric project of Karnataka was: (D)
A) Industry B) Supply to Kolar gold mines C) Road electrification D) Railway

3) The river that forms the Chaya Bhagavathi waterfall is: (E)
A) Ghataprabha B) Netravati C) Papanashini D) Doni

4) The ancient irrigation method of Karnataka is: (E)
A) Tanks B) Canals C) Wells D) Tube wells

5) The Rivers with high hydroelectric potential in Karnataka are: (A)
A) East-flowing rivers B) West-flowing rivers C) South-flowing rivers D) North-flowing rivers

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

6) What is the reason for the increase in tube wells recently? (D)
7) How can the river system be classified? (E)
8) River Krishna is a boon to North Karnataka. How? (D)

III. Answer the following questions two to four sentence each

9) What is the importance of hydroelectric power generation? (E)
10) Explain the progress of irrigation in Karnataka. (A)
11) In recent times the ground water level is declining. List out the factors responsible.(A)
12) List out the east-flowing and west-flowing rivers of Karnataka. (A)

IV. Locate the following on the map of Karnataka (D)

A. Tungabhadra River
B. Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Station
C. Talakaveri
D. Shivanasamudra

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 13: LAND RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand Karnataka's land use, agriculture, types, crop distribution, and production, and appreciate the importance of agriculture.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) The district with the highest cultivated land in the state is: (E)
A) Vijayapura B) Tumakuru C) Belagavi D) Kalaburagi

2) Cotton is an example for this type of agriculture (A)
A) Food crop B) Plantation crop C) Commercial crop D) Mixed crop

3) The period of Rabi Crop is: (D)
A) August- September B) March-April C) November-December D) February-June

4) The grain known as the 'Queen of Grains' is: (E)

A) Jowar B) Maize C) Ragi D) Wheat

5) Recently people are increasingly using ragi because: (D)

A) It is highly nutritious B) It is available at a low price

C) It is grown extensively D) It is available everywhere

II. Answer the following questions in One to Two Sentences each

6) Which crop is called 'the traditional crop of Old Mysore'? (E)

7) What are the major challenges of growing cotton? (D)

8) Mention the natural factors required for the cultivation of sugarcane. (A)

9) Identify the specific requirements of Coffee plantation. (A)

III. Answer the following questions in four Sentences each

10) 'Agriculture is the backbone of economic development'. Analyse. (D)

11) Fill the following table with appropriate information: (A)

Sl. No.	Types of Agriculture	Examples of Crops

12) List out geographical factors suitable for growing rice. (A)

ECONOMICS CHAPTER 14:
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand how economic sectors complement each other in the economic structure.

- Understand the evolution of money and the importance of banking.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1) The three major sectors of the economy are: (E)

A) Agriculture, Banking, Health B) Industry, Finance, Retail C) Agriculture, Industry, Service D) Trade, Commerce, Finance

2) The economic system prevalent in ancient India was: (A)

A) Banking system B) Barter system C) Digital system D) Open market system

3) The main reason for the transformation of an agriculture-based economy to an industry-based economy is: (D)

A) Government policies B) Foreign investments C) Industrial revolution D) Population growth

4) The major factor that influenced the transformation of the economic structure is: (D)

A) Traditional agricultural practices B) Traditional industries

C) Technological changes D) Climatic changes

5) The economic sector that contributes the most to the national income of India is: (E)

A) Industrial sector B) Banking sector C) Agricultural sector D) Service sector

6) The main reason for the commercialization of Indian agriculture is: (D)

A) Increased self-reliance in agriculture B) Farmers not using technology

C) Farmers starting to grow commercial crops D) Not growing traditional crops

7) The main sources of income in a simple economy are: (A)
A) Banking and investment sectors B) Industry and service sectors C) Government and agricultural sectors D) Household and business units

8) The key feature of pre-independent Indian economy was: (A)
A) Dynamic economy B) Static economy
C) Industry-based economy D) Trade and commerce-based economy

9) A negative aspect found in the modern agricultural system of India is: (A)
A) Increased rural employment B) Decreased agricultural production
C) Increased groundwater levels D) Environmental pollution and soil erosion

10) The one which is not a factor of production among these is (D)
A) Land B) Labor C) Tax D) Capital

11) The main barrier for the transfer of agricultural workers to the industrial sector is: (D)
A) Low industrial production B) Strict government policies
C) Lack of land for industries D) Lack of skills and training

12) The country where the industrial revolution began for the first is: (E)
A) America B) Britain C) France D) China

13) An example for the commercial crop is: (A)
A) Ragi B) Jowar C) Pulses D) Sugarcane

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

14) Define economic structure. (A)
15) What are the three sectors of the economy? (E)
16) What is the main feature of the ancient economy? (E)
17) Which class did emerge due to the industrial revolution? (A)
18) What is a static economy? (A)
19) What are the three main components of the New Economic Policy of 1991? (D)
20) What is organic farming? (E)
21) Define subsistence farming. (E)
22) What are the sources of income? (A)
23) Name the sources of employment. (A)

III. Answer the following questions in four sentences each

24) The economic structure includes the changes in which sectors of the economy? (D)
25) How did the capitalist class emerge? (D)
26) Write about the commercialization factors found in Indian agriculture. (A)
27) What is the impact of modernization on Indian agriculture? (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each

28) What were the causes for India to have a static economy during the British rule? (A)
29) What are the negative aspects found in the modern agricultural system in India? (A)
30) What are the main features of the ancient economy? (E)

V. Answer the following questions eight sentences eac

31) What are the differences between the static and dynamic economy? (D)
32) What are the reasons for India to transform into a dynamic economy after independence? (D)
33) Draw a diagram showing the flow of sources of income and identify its main factors. (D)

ECNOMICS CHAPTER 15:
SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Learning Outcomes: Students will gain knowledge about the major economic sectors of India, the meaning and importance of the primary sector, the role of public and private sectors, the significance of the tertiary sector, and the economy of Karnataka.

I. **Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.**

1. The main occupation of the people of India is: (E)
   A) Industry B) Agriculture C) Trade D) Transport

2. An occupation among these which is not included in the primary sector is: (A)
   A) Agriculture B) Forestry C) Construction D) Fishing

3. The mining sector supplies raw materials to these industries (A)
   A) Information Technology Industry B) Agro-based Industry
   C) Service Sector Industry D) Mineral-based Industry

4. An occupation that does not come under the primary sector is: (A)
   A) Sericulture B) Poultry Farming C) Banking D) Floriculture

5. The secondary sector is also called as (A)
   A) Agricultural Sector B) Manufacturing Sector C) Service Sector D) Trade Sector

6. An example for the tertiary sector among the following is: (A)
   A) Construction B) Industry C) Electricity Production D) Transport-Communication

7. Among these a forest-based industry is: (A)
   A) Cotton Textile Manufacturing B) Paper Manufacturing
   C) Iron and Steel Manufacturing D) Sugar Manufacturing

8. Public Sector industries are owned by (E)
   A) Private Individuals B) Foreign Investors C) Non-Government Organizations D) Government

9. An example for the public sector company is: (D)
   A) Infosys B) Tata Motors C) BHEL D) Reliance

10. The industrial policy that led to the large-scale expansion of public sector industries was implemented in (E)
    A) 1947 B) 1956 C) 1991 D) 2001

11. An enterprises managed from home country and has operational branches in different countries are called: (A)
    A) Private Companies B) Government Companies
    C) Multinational Companies D) International Companies

12. A major multinational company operating in India is: (D)
A) BHEL B) BSNL C) SONY D) HMT

13. The economic reforms of 1991 have emphasized: (D)
A) Privatization B) Nationalization C) Government Control
D) Regulation of Foreign Investment

14. The tertiary sector is also called as: (A)
A) Manufacturing Sector B) Industrial Sector C) Agricultural Sector D) Service Sector

15. Banks facilitate connections between these: (D)
A) Producers and Consumers B) Investors and Savers
C) Government and People D) Farmers and Entrepreneurs

16. According to the 2011 Census, the expected life expectancy of Indians is: (A)
A) 55.4 B) 60.1 C) 66.9 D) 75.3

17. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in the year: (E)
A) 1995 B) 2018 C) 2001 D) 2009

18. According to the 2011 Census, literacy rate of Karnataka is: (A)
A) 65.4% B) 72.3% C) 75.36% D) 80.1%

19. The major commercial crop of Karnataka is: (A)
A) Wheat B) Coffee C) Maize D) Ragi

20. In Karnataka, the percentage of Population dependent on agriculture is: (A)
A) 25% B) 35% C) 52% D) 65%

21. The length of the coastline of Karnataka is: (E)
A) 270 kilometers B) 300 kilometers C) 320 kilometers D) 350 kilometers

22. The largest public sector enterprise is: (A)
A) Infosys B) BHEL C) HAL D) ITI

23. The districts in Karnataka known as the 'cradles of banking' are: (E)
A) Davanagere and Chitradurga B) Chikkamagaluru and Shivamogga
C) Dakshina Kannada and Udupi D) Belagavi and Raichur

24. The headquarters of the South Western Railway Zone in Karnataka is located in: (A)
A) Bengaluru B) Mangaluru C) Mysuru D) Hubballi

25. The sector that provides the major income to the economy of Karnataka is: (A)
A) Agricultural Sector B) Industrial Sector C) Service Sector D) Mining Sector

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

26) Indian economy classified into how many sectors? (E)
27) What is the primary occupation of the people of India? (E)
28) Name the occupations in the secondary sector. (A)
29) Give examples for the agro-based industries. (E)
30) What is a multinational company? (A)
31) When was the New Economic Reform Policy implemented? (A)
32) Name the port of Karnataka which is owned by the Central Government. (D)
33) When was the State Bank of Mysore established? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in four sentences each

34) Name the sectors of the Indian economy. (E)
35) What are the occupations in tertiary sector? (E)
36) What is private sector? Give examples. (A)
37) Give examples for multinational companies. (A)
38) Name two types of insurance. (E)
39) What is communication? Give examples. (A)
40) Name the industries operating in the private sector in Karnataka. (D)
41) Write about the measures taken by the government for the development of agriculture. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each

42) Name the occupations included in the primary sector. (E)
43) What are the problems faced by the agricultural sector of India? (A)
44) What is secondary sector? How is it classified? (A)
45) What measures taken by the government to promote education? (E)
46) List out the major irrigation projects of Karnataka. (E)
47) Name the major crops of Karnataka. (E)
48) Write about water transport in Karnataka. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentence/points each

49) Write about the importance of the agricultural sector in India. (E)
50) How can you say that industrial sector has gained importance in India? (D)
51) List out the public sector enterprises in Karnataka. (A)
52) Write about the banking in Karnataka. (A)

BUSINESS STUDIES, CHAPTER 16:
MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand business management and market management, as well as the scope and principles of business management.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The systematic division of work is called: (A)
   A) Management B) Planning C) Division of Work D) Supervision
2. Determining future operations in advance is called: (A)
   A) Organization B) Management C) Coordination D) Planning
3. Directing the basic arrangements of management in a specific direction is: (D)
   A) Order B) Leadership C) Chain of Command D) Management

4. “Management is an art of getting things done through other people” This is stated by: (E)
   A) Henry Fayol B) J.L. Haynes C) Adam Smith D) Marshall

II. Answer the following questions in Detail

1. What are the principles of management? (A)
2. What is the importance of decision-making? (A)
3. Analyze the functional areas of management. (D)
4. How individual decision-making is different from group decision-making? (A)
5. What factors should an organizer consider while making decisions? (A)

PART 2

HISTORY, CHAPTER 17:

THE AHOM DYNASTY THE MUGHALS, AND THE MARATHAS

L.O.:Learn about the Ahom dynasty and their achievements.Appreciate the contributions of the Mughals in literature, art, and architecture.Understand the origin of the Maratha state and Shivaji's administration.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The founder of the Ahom Dynasty was: (E)
   A) Jayadhwaj Singha B) Udayaditya Singha C) Chakradhwaj Singha D) Sukaphaa

2. The Mughal emperor who founded the new religion Din-i-Ilahi was: (E)
   A) Akbar B) Babur C) Shah Jahan D) Jahangir

3. The Mughal ruler who built the historic Red Fort of Delhi was: (E)
   A) Akbar B) Babur C) Shah Jahan D) Jahangir

4. The treaty that took place between Shivaji and Jai Singh was: (A)
   A) Raigad B) Purandar C) Pune D) Sinhagad

5. The general who enhanced the glory of the Ahom Empire was: (A)
   A) Jayadhwaj B) Lachit Borphukan C) Chakradhwaj Singha D) Gadadhar Singha

6. The First Battle of Panipat took place in the year: (A)
   A) 1520 B) 1521 C) 1526 D) 1530

7. The king defeated by Akbar in the Battle of Haldighat was: (A)
   A) Rana Pratap B) Ranjit Singh C) Jai Singh D) Raja Singh

8. Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri was constructed by: (E)
   A) Babur B) Shah Jahan C) Aurangzeb D) Akbar

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

9) Which king introduced the coins called Dam and Rupiah? (A)
10) In which battle did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodi to establish Mughal rule in India? (E)
11) Name the prominent kings of the Ahom Dynasty. (E)
12) In which year did the coronation ceremony of Shivaji take place? (E)
13) Which separate department did Akbar establish for branding horses? (A)
14) Who was the famous revenue minister during reign of Akbar? (E)
15) Name the famous land revenues collected during the Maratha period. (A)
16) What was the capital city of the Ahom Dynasty? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four Sentences each

17) Shah Jahan's reign is called the 'Golden Age of Mughal Art and Architecture.' Why. (D)

18) What were the achievements of the Mughals in painting? (A)
19) Describe the revenue system of Shivaji. (A)
20) Mention the contributions of the Mughals to literature. (A)
21) Name the Mughal emperors in chronological order. (A)
22) Name the leaders in the Maratha Confederacy. (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six Sentences/points each

23) Compare Sher Shah's administration with the modern administrative system and write your opinion. (D)
24) Describe the achievements of Bajirao I. (A)
25) What were the major architectural constructions of the Mughals? (E)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight Sentences/points each

26) 'The establishment of Maratha kingdom opened up a new chapter in Indian history'. Justify (D)
27) Describe the administrative system of Akbar. (A)
28) What were the achievements of Madhavrao I? (A)

HISTORY, CHAPTER 18:
BHAKTI PANTHA

Recall the development of the Bhakti movement in India and Karnataka.Learn about the achievements of prominent Bhakti poets.Analyze the impacts of the Bhakti movement.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The collection of the philosophical thoughts of Chaitanya is (E)
   A) Chaitanyamrita B) Chaitanyadarshana C) Chaitanya Charitamrita D) Chaitanya Charitamrita
2. The poems written by Kabir in Hindi are called: (E)
   A) Dohas B) Gita C) Bhajans D) Vachanas
3. A saint who started the Ekasarana Dharma or Vaishnava movement was: (A)
   A) Ramananda B) Tukaram C) Shankaradeva D) Chaitanya
4. These devotional songs composed by Mirabai were very popular : (E)
   A) Dohas B) Gita C) Bhajans D) Vachanas
5. The father of Karnataka music is: (E)
   A) Kanakadasa B) Purandaradasa C) Kabirdasa D) Ramananda
6. The person who started a community kitchen called 'the Langar' was: (E)
   A) Shankaradeva B) Chaitanya C) Guru Nanak D) Ramananda

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

7) What are the poetic works that uphold Sufi philosophy? (A)
8) Who wrote the Mohan Tarangini? (E)
9) What are "Kabir-Panthis"? (A)
10) Who started the Sarani system? (A)
11) Who said, "One must be and conquer, human birth is great"? (E)
12) Who is called the "Herald of Rivayat Literature"? (A)

III. Answer in Two to Four Sentences

13) What are the core principles or teachings of the Bhakti movement? (A)
14) What were the teachings of Ramananda? (A)

15) Who are the Sikhs, and what is their sacred text? (E)
16) What were the impacts of the Bhakti movement? (D)

IV. Answer in Six Sentences

17) Who are the Sufi saints, and what were their teachings? (A)
18) What were the teachings of Chaitanya? (A)

V. Answer in Eight Sentences

19) What were the teachings of Kabir? (A)
20) The role of Srimanta Shankaradeva was significant in the cultural and religious history of Assam. Explain how. (D)

HISTORY, CHAPTER 19: EUROPE MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The person called the father of the Renaissance is: (E)
   A) Francesco Petrarch B) Boccaccio C) Chaucer D) Thomas More

2. The followers of Martin Luther were: (E)
   A) Orthodox B) Protestant C) Catholic D) Oriental Orthodox

3. The leader of the Reformation movement was: (E)
   A) Chaucer B) Francesco Petrarch C) Martin Luther D) Ignatius Loyola

4. The inventor of the Spinning Jenny was: (E)
   A) James Watt B) Crompton C) Richard D) Hargreaves

5. In medieval Europe, a weak person who received land as a fief was called: (A)
   A) Small Farmer B) Lord C) Master D) Vassal

6. The year in which the Turks captured Constantinople was: (E)
   A) 1453 B) 1454 C) 1463 D) 1498

II. Answer in One Sentence

7) Who is called as the ‘Father of Renaissance’? (E)
8) Which country was called the birthplace of the Renaissance? (A)
9) Who called the southern tip of African continent as ‘the Cape of Good Hope’? (E)
10) Who discovered the sea route to India, and when? (E)
11) Who proposed the heliocentric theory of planets? (E)
12) Who stated that the movements of all celestial bodies are controlled by gravity? (A)
13) What is Industrial Revolution? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four Sentences/points each

15) Describe the literary contributions of Renaissance period. (A)
16) Explain the impacts of geographical explorations. (D)
17) Describe the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation movement. (A)
18) What were the causes for the beginning of modern era in Europe? (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six Sentences/points each.

19) What are the causes for the Industrial Revolution? (D)
20) Explain the reasons for Renaissance. (D)

21) The science of the Renaissance period contributed to the development of modern science. Justify. (D)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight Sentences/points each.

22) Explain the causes for Reformation. (A)

23) Mention the Effects of Industrial Revolution. (A)

24) What were the characteristics of Renaissance? (D)

HISTORY, CHAPTER 20:
REVOLUTIONS AND THE RISE OF NATION-STATES

Understand the emergence and development of nation-states.Analyze the causes and effects of the American War of Independence.Learn the causes of the French Revolution.Explain the unification of Italy and Germany.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. In 1774, the representatives of the 13 colonies were met in: (E)
   A) New York B) Washington C) Chicago D) Philadelphia

2. The 'Young Italy' party was formed by: (E)
   A) Joseph Mazzini B) Garibaldi C) Count Cavour D) Bismarck

3. The author of 'Spirit of Laws' was: (A)
   A) Montesquieu B) Rousseau C) Voltaire D) Carlyle

4. The philosophy of 'Blood and Iron' was advocated by: (A)
   A) Joseph Mazzini B) Garibaldi C) Count Cavour D) Bismarck

5. The cause for the rise of nation-states in modern Europe was (D)
   A) Growth of Trade B) Decline of Feudalism C) Rise of Monarchies D) Religious Crisis

6. The Seven Years' War was fought between the countries (E)
   A) France and Russia B) France and England C) France and America D) America and England

7. In The American War of Independence, the leadership of the colonies was taken by: (E)
   A) James Adam B) Benjamin Franklin C) George Washington D) Thomas Jefferson

8. Under this treaty, Britain recognized the independence of the 13 colonies of America: (A)
   A) Paris Treaty B) Rome Treaty C) Berlin Treaty D) Vienna Treaty

9. The philosopher who advocated a constitutional government during the French Revolution was: (A)
   A) Rousseau B) Voltaire C) Montesquieu D) Thomas Paine

10. The architects of the Unification of Italy were: (A)
    A) Bismarck, Garibaldi, Mazzini B) Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini
    C) Cavour, Bismarck, Victor Emmanuel D) Mazzini, Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence

11) Which day is celebrated by Americans as Independence Day? (E)
12) Who founded the 'Young Italy'? (E)
13) Who was the king of France during the French Revolution? (E)
14) In which year did the fall of the Bastille occur? (E)
15) Name the prominent philosophers who inspired the French Revolution. (A)
16) What were the major assurances given by the French Revolution to the people? (D)
17) "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains". Who stated this? (A)
18) Who established the Red Brigade and worked for the unification of Italy? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four Sentences/points each

19) Analyze the impacts of the French Revolution. (D)
20) What was the role of Joseph Mazzini's in the unification of Italy? (D)
21) How was the influence of French philosophers contributed to the French Revolution? (D)
22) Analyze the political reasons for the French Revolution. (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six Sentences/points each

23) Mention the causes for the American War of Independence. (A)
24) How did the economic factors cause French Revolution? (D)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight Sentences/points each

25) Who was the architect of the unification of Italy? Write a short note on him. (A)
26) What was the role of Joseph Count Cavour in the unification of Italy? (A)

POLITICA SCIENCE CHAPTER 21:
THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand India's electoral process, political parties, and the meaning and importance of democracy.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The constitutional article that describes the formation of Indian Election Commission is: (A)
   A) 320 B) 324 C) 326 D) 330
2. The constitutional amendment that reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years was: (A)
   A) 59th B) 60th C) 61st D) 62nd
3. The statements that is incorrect about the Election Commission is (D)
   A) Since 1993, the Election Commission consists of one Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners.
   B) The Chief Election Commissioner has more powers.
   C) The Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners have equal powers.
   D) Commissioners must make decisions based on a majority.
4. The election campaign ends in these many hours before the polling concludes: (E)
   A) 24 B) 36 C) 48 D) 52

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

5) What is the "Period of Model Code of Conduct " in the electoral system? (A)
6) Who conducts elections for Panchayat Raj institutions and urban local bodies? (E)
7) What measures has been taken by the Election Commission to prevent proxy voting? (E)

8) When does the election process begin? (A)
9) What is an ‘election manifesto’? (A)
10) In which elections does the ballot papers are used instead of electronic voting machines? (A)
11) In which script does the symbols printed on the electronic voting machine to assist the visually impaired voters? (A)
12) What is ‘coalition government’? (E)
13) What is ‘outside support’ during the formation of government? (A)
14) Which institution grants recognition to the political parties? (E)
15) Which body is formed to improve the standard of newspapers and protect the freedom of press? (A)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four sentences/points each

16) Mention the dates designated for adding names to the voter list. (A)
17) “political parties are inevitable in a democratic set up”. Justify. (D)
18) Mention the four documents that can be presented by a voter for identification at the polling booth. (E)
19) What are the elements that printed on a ‘ballot paper’? (A)
20) What are the mediums available for sharing ‘public opinion’? (E)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

21) Describe the structure of the Election Commission of Indian. (A)
22) “In India the electoral process consists of multiple stages”. Justiy. (D)
23) Name any six national political parties. (E)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight sentences/points each

24) Explain briefly about the electoral constituency. (D)

CHAPTER 22: DEFENSE OF THE NATION

Learning Outcomes: Students will describe the types, structure, and functions of India’s defence forces.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The headquarters of the Ministry of Defence is located in (E)
   A) Bengaluru B) Mumbai C) Chandi Mandir D) New Delhi
2. The Border Security Force was established in the year: (E)
   A) 1920 B) 1946 C) 1965 D) 1978
3. The National Defence Academy is located in: (A)
   A) Khadakwasla B) Delhi C) Chennai D) Secunderabad
4. The chief of the Navy is called: (E)
   A) General B) Air Chief Marshal C) Admiral D) CDS
5. Territorial Army Day is celebrated on: (A)
   A) October 9 B) January 26 C) October 8 D) December 4

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

6) What is the naval base near Karwar called? (E)
7) Which Indian armed force has the motto “Seva Paramo Dharma”?(D)
8) Where does the training command of the Army located? (E)
9) Where does the headquarters of the Indian Coast Guard located? (E)
10) What is the motto of the Indian Coast Guard? (A)
11) Name the awards given to the defence personnel during wartime. (A)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four Sentences/points each

12)What are the functions of the Army? (A)

13) Name the five departments of the Ministry of Defence.   (E)

14) Describe the eligibility criteria for recruitment into the armed forces. (A)

15) How did our defence forces contribute in maintaining international peace?   (D)

16) What are the facilities available to the NCC cadets?   (A)

17) Name the operational commands of the Indian Air Force.   (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in in Six Sentences/points each

18) Mention the training centres of the Indian Air Force. (A)

19) "India's second line of defence is divided into various components." Justify   (D)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight Sentences/points each

20) "The Indian Red Cross Society operates based on certain fundamental principles." Justify. (D)

21) Name the commands of the Indian Army.   (A)

POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER 23:
NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand and adopt the values mentioned in the Constitution and the elements of national integration.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer

1. The national bird of India is: (E)
   A) Peacock B) Dove C) Cuckoo D) Parrot
2. The national festival of India among the following is: (E)
   A) Republic Day B) Kannada Rajyotsava C) Valmiki Jayanti D) Teachers' Day

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

3) Which is national animal of India?   (E)

4) What is national integration?   (E)

5) What is the significance of the 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution?   (D)

6) Name the national festivals of India.   (E)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four Sentences/points each

7) What are the factors that determine nationality?   (A)

8) How does secularism promote national integration? (D)

9) "India has a foundation of unity amidst diversity." Justify   (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six Sentences/points each

10) How can you say that there is mutual harmony among different parts of India? (D)

11) "Several factors enhance national integration in India." Illustrate.   (D)

V. Answer the following questions in in Eight Sentences/points each

12) What are the factors that foster unity in diversity in India? (A)

POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER 24:
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the importance and necessity of international relations and cooperation.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer

1. The term "International Relations" was used for the first time by: (A)
   A) Quincy Wright B) Jeremy Bentham C) Hans J. Morgenthau D) Woodrow Wilson
2. The systematic study of the international relations began with: (A)
   A) The establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Chair
   B) The start of the School of Foreign Service
   C) The establishment of the United Nations
   D) The start of intergovernmental organizations

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

3) What is international relation according to Hans J. Morgenthau? (D)
4) What is international relation according to Quincy Wright? (D)
5) Why was the School of Foreign Services established? (A)
6) What is the reason for using practical and analytical approaches in international relations? (D)
7) Who wrote the work "Principles of Moral and Legislation"? (A)
8) In which university does the Woodrow Wilson Chair established? (E)
9) Who was the first president of the Woodrow Wilson Chair? (E)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to Four Sentences/points each

10) What is the role of official and unofficial institutions in the study of international relations? (D)
11) How the foreign policy is an integral part of international relations? (D)
12) "The study of international relations awakens global consciousness." Critically Evaluate. (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six Sentences/points each

13) "The international relations have their own scope." Justify (D)
14) The study of international relations provide knowledge about the major challenges faced by the world. How? (D)
15) Explain the importance of the study of international relations. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight Sentences/points each

16) Describe the nature of international relations. (A)

SOCIOLOGY CHAPTER 25:
SOCIALIZATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The process by which a person becomes a social being is called: (E)
   A) Development
   B) Socialization
   C) Growth
   D) Urbanization
2. The process of socialization primarily begins in: (E)
   A) the City

B) the School
C) the Family
D) the Village

3. The first teacher of a child is : (E)
A) Teachers
B) Elder Sibling
C) Neighbours
D) Mother
4. Socialization being an universal process that occurs (A)
A) Only in childhood
B) Only in school
C) After marriage
D) Throughout an individual’s life
5. A mass media tool that influences socialization is: (E)
A) Classroom
B) Group of friends
C) Television
D) Family members
6. The influence of school in the socialization process is seen in: (A)
A) Assigning ranks
B) Promoting traditional occupations
C) Separating students from culture
D) Changing students’ behaviour, knowledge, and attitudes
7. The influence of neighbours in the socialization process is most evident in: (E)
A) Village
B) City
C) School
D) Office
8. Discrimination between men and women is called as: (A)
A) Human discrimination
B) Gender discrimination
C) Caste discrimination
D) Class discrimination
9. Measure taken by the government to eradicate gender discrimination is: (D)
A) Limiting women to household work
B) Promoting traditional family rules
C) Giving more freedom to men
D) Providing education and employment opportunities to women
10. The main reason why the younger generation is drifting away from culture and values in recent times is: (D)
A) Education
B) Family system
C) Age
D) Influence of modernity

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

11. What is socialization. (A)
12. How can we say that socialization is an universal process? (D)

13. What are the two main mediums of socialization? (E)
14. What is division of labour? (A)
15. Which economic factor does help to promote gender equality in socialization? (D)
16. Name the mass medias. (E)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

17. What are the main agents of socialization? (E)
18. How is religion a significant agent of socialization? (D)
19. What is the impact of peer groups in socialization? (A)
20. How is moral education important in the process of socialization ? (D)
21. Name the sectors where employment opportunities are provided to women in recent times. (A)
22. List out the factors that help to promote gender equality. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

23Why is socialization considered as a distinctive feature of the life of an individual? (D)
24. What is the role of a family in socialization. (A)
25. How do the neighbours influence socialization? (D)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

26What are the main functions of socialization? (A)
27. Explain the role of schools in socialization. (A)

SOCIOLOGY CHAPTER 26:
COMMUNITY

L.O.:Understand the meaning of the term community. Explain the meaning of urban and the characteristics of urban communities. Compare the relationship between industrialization and urbanization. Classify the characteristics of rural and tribal communities.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. A community means (A)
   A) Animals living together
   B) A group of people with common identity and values
   C) Rearing domesticated animals
   D) Leading a nomadic life
2. Industrialization involves: (D)
   A) Growth of agricultural activities
   B) Population growth
   C) Changes in production technology
   D) Increase in education
3. According to the 2011 Census, the minimum population of an urban community is: (E)
   A) 10,000
   B) 25,000
   C) 50,000
   D) 100,000

4. The rural community mainly depends on: (A)
   A) Industry
   B) Agriculture
   C) Technology
   D) Commercial trade
5. A major characteristic of an urban community is: (A)
   A) Social diversity
   B) Small size
   C) Dominance of agriculture
   D) Social unity
6. Urbanization facilitates: (D)
   A) Decline in industrial growth
   B) Encouragement of traditional lifestyle
   C) Increased social mobility
   D) Traditional outlook
7. This community is the foundational pillar of Indian society (A)
   A) Urban community
   B) Metropolitan community
   C) Tribal community
   D) Rural community
8. Tribal communities are mostly found in: (A)
   A) Metropolitan cities
   B) Industrial cities
   C) Coastal regions
   D) Forests, valleys, hills

9. The country with the second-highest number of tribal communities after Africa is: (A)
   A) China
   B) India
   C) Russia
   D) Brazil
10. A major characteristic of a rural community is: (A)
   A) Social diversity
   B) High literacy
   C) Emphasis on industries
   D) Informal control
11. The main reason for rural people to migrate to cities is: (A)
   A) Availability of land
   B) Employment opportunities
   C) Government policies
   D) Low population
12. The main cause for the decline of rural industries is: (A)
   A) Expansion of agriculture
   B) Industrialization and urbanization
   C) Migration to cities
   D) Population growth

13. The tribals in Northeast India belongs to the ethnic group of: (E)
    A) Dravidians
    B) Aryans
    C) Mongols
    D) Mediterranean
14. A group normally with a specific geographical area, language, culture, similarity, and social organization is: (D)
    A) Urban community
    B) Tribal community
    C) Rural community
    D) Metropolitan community
15. Major problems of rural communities are: (A)
    A) Individualism, luxury
    B) Illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment
    C) Anonymity, high social mobility
    D) Social unity and simplicity

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

16. What is a community? (A)
17. What is the primary occupation of rural people? (E)
18. What do you mean by urban community. (A)
19. What does industrialization indicate? (D)
20. What is the major impact of industrialization? (D)
21. What is the reason for social diversity in cities? (D)
22. In which community high illiteracy is found? (E)
23. Name the categories of tribal people found in India. (A)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each

24. Mention the characteristics of a community. (A)
25. How are Indian tribal groups classified? (A)
26. Name the states of India in which the Northeast region tribals are found. (E)
27. Name the tribal groups of South India. (A)
28. Name the tribal group living in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (A)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences/points each

29. What are the characteristics of urban community? (A)
30. What are the major problems of a rural community? (A)
31. Rural community is significant in India. How? (D)
32. How has industrialization changed the social environment of Indians? (D)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences/points each

33. Write about the characteristics of a rural community. (A)
34. List out the distinctive characteristics of tribal groups. (A)

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 27:
MINERAL RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

Learning Outcomes: Students will learn about the minerals found in Karnataka, their distribution, and production.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. An highly useful mineral which is used as an alloy in iron production is: (E)
   A) Iron B) Bauxite C) Manganese D) Gold
2. In Karnataka the district with highest production of iron ore is: (E)
   A) Bengaluru
   B) Vijayapura
   C) Chikmagalur
   D) Ballari
3. The major bauxite producing district is: (E)
   A) Chitradurga
   B) Belagavi
   C) Dakshina Kannada
   D) Kolar
4. Kempinakote of Hassan district has the mines of (A)
   A) Iron
   B) Aluminum
   C) Manganese
   D) Gold
5. Match the following: (A)

A	B
1. Manganese	a. Aluminium
2. Hatti	b. Indian Aluminium Company
3. Bauxite	c. KGF (Kolar Gold Fields)
4. Belagavi	d. Karnataka's largest gold mine
	e. Highly useful mineral

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

6. What is the reason for the ban on mining in Kudremukh? (A)
7. Why manganese is considered as 'the jacl of all trades'? (d)
8. Why Karnataka is called the land of gold? (E)
9. The demand for bauxite has been increased in recent times. Why? (D)

III. Answer the following questions in Two to four Sentences each

10. Analyze the distribution of gold mining in Karnataka. (A)
11. List out the areas in our state where iron ore is found. (A)
12. Create a table: (A)

Sl. No.	Major Minerals	Areas/Districts Found

Sl. No.	Major Minerals	Areas/Districts Found

13. ‘Iron ore mining in Kudremukh has been stopped’. Discuss (A)

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 28:
TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the importance of transport in Karnataka, types of transport, major highways, and railway routes.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The purpose of building roads in ancient times was: (A)
   A) Goods transport
   B) Military and administrative management
   C) Passenger management
   D) Industrial management
2. The roads that connect state capitals and ports were: (A)
   A) State highways
   B) Corridor roads
   C) National highways
   D) District roads
3. The cheapest mode of transport for long-distance travel is: (E)
   A) Road transport
   B) Air transport
   C) Water transport
   D) Rail transport
4. The main purpose of building metro rail is: (E)
   A) Tourism
   B) Urban commuting
   C) Traffic problem management
   D) Affordable urban travel
5. The district with the longest state highway in Karnataka is: (A)
   A) Dakshina Kannada
   B) Belagavi
   C) Bengaluru
   D) Vijayapura

II. Answer the following in One Sentence each

6. Bengaluru city district has the shortest distance of state highway. Why? (A)
7. Which airport is called the Green Airport? (E)
8. How is air transport different from other modes of transport? (D)
9. Why the New Mangalore Port is called The Gateway of Karnataka? (A)

III. Answer the following questions Two in Four sentences each

10. Explain the importance of road transport. (A)
11. Transport is the lifeline of a country's economy. Justify (D)
12. The road transport is more suitable for rural areas than other modes of transport. Why? (A)
13. Locate the major ports of Karnataka on the given map. (D)

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 29: INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA

Learning Outcomes: Students will learn about Karnataka's industries, industrial zones, distribution, production, and the importance of information technology industries.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The district known as the Manchester of Karnataka is: (E)
   A) Haveri
   B) Davanagere
   C) Bengaluru
   D) Mysuru
2. The purpose of establishing "Finished Goods Park" is: (D)
   A) Meeting local demand
   B) Providing employment
   C) Exporting to foreign countries
   D) Developing the textile industry
3. The region with the highest number of industries is: (A)
   A) Belagavi-Dharwad
   B) Mysuru-Mandya
   C) Bengaluru-Kolar
   D) Dakshina Kannada-Udupi
4. Silicon Valley of Karnataka is (E)
   A) Mangaluru
   B) Belagavi
   C) Bengaluru
   D) Davanagere

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

5. Why the demand for cement has increased recently? (D)
6. The cotton mills closing nowadays. Why ? (D)
7. What are the by-products of the sugar industry? (A)

III. Answer the following questions Two to Four Sentences each

8)'Industries contribute significantly to a country's economic development'. Justify (D)

9. Analyze the necessities for industrial growth. (A)
10. List out the factors necessary for the localization of industries. (A)
11. "Industrialization or destruction." Justify this statement. (D)
12. "The cement industry is a symbol of urbanization and industrialization." Justify. (D)
13. List out the industrial zones of Karnataka. (A)
14. Locate the following places on the map of Karnataka: (D)
    1. Bhadravati
    2. The Manchester of Karnataka
    3. Silicon Valley
    4. Belagavi

GEOGRAPHY Chapter 30:
MAJOR TOURIST CENTERS OF KARNATAKA

Learning Outcomes: Students will learn about Karnataka's natural and cultural sites and understand their national and international significance.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The district where Nandigiridhama located is: (E)
   A) Bengaluru Rural
   B) Mysuru
   C) Chikkaballapura
   D) Kolar
2. The waterfall known as the Niagara of Karnataka is: (E)
   A) Jog Falls
   B) Gokak Falls
   C) Unchalli Falls
   D) Abbey Falls
3. The place known as the city of palaces is: (E)
   A) Hampi
   B) Chitradurga
   C) Mysuru
   D) Bengaluru
4. The main purpose of the establishment of Karnataka Tourism Corporation in 1974 was (A)
   A) Earning profit
   B) Creating employment
   C) Protecting tourist centres
   D) Providing basic facilities to tourists

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

5. What is the purpose of the establishment of Karnataka Tourism Corporation? (A)
6. In which hill station does Gandhi Bhavan located? (E)
7. Which district has the most waterfalls in Karnataka? (E)
8. What is the motto of the Karnataka Tourism Department? (A)

III. Answer in Five to Six Sentences

9. Analyze the factors necessary for the growth of tourism. (D)
10. What are the benefits of tourism? (A)
11. 'Preservation of historical monuments is the responsibility of everyone. Justify. (D)

ECONOMICS CHAPTER 31:
MONEY AND CREDIT

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the evolution and functions of money, the functions of banks, types of deposits, and the establishment and functions of India's central bank.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The barter system is (D)
   A) Buying and selling with money
   B) Exchanging goods for goods

C) Using paper money
D) Conducting banking transactions

2. Indian rupee originates from this Sanskrit word: (E)
A) Rupa
B) Rupya
C) Rashtra
D) Rupay

3. The primary function of money is: (A)
A) Providing entertainment
B) Causing inflation
C) Medium of exchange
D) None of the above

4. An example for metallic money is: (E)
A) Debit card
B) Gold coins
C) Currency notes
D) Cheques

5. The sole authority for issuing currency notes in India is: (E)
A) State Bank of India
B) Reserve Bank of India
C) Commercial banks
D) Central Government

6. Bank cheques, credit cards, and debit cards are examples for this kind of money (A)
A) Commodity money
B) Paper money
C) Bank money
D) Metallic money

7. NABARD primarily provides financial assistance to this sector: (A)
A) Agriculture
B) Banking
C) Information technology
D) Industry

8. The deposit which is offered the highest rate of interest by the banks is: (A)
A) Current account
B) Savings account
C) Fixed deposit account
D) Recurring deposit account

9. The year in which the Reserve Bank of India was nationalized is: (E)
A) 1935
B) 1949
C) 1980
D) 1969

10. The one that supervises and regulates the banking system of India is: (A)
A) Finance Department
B) State Government
C) Reserve Bank of India
D) Planning Commission

11. This is not included among the function of Reserve Bank of India (D)
    A) Issuing currency notes
    B) Regulating credit
    C) Conducting foreign trade
    D) Regulating banks

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

12. Define the concept of money. (A)
13. What is barter system? (E)
14. Write examples for bank money. (A)
15. What is the name of the central bank of India? (E)
16. Name the financial institutions that provide long-term loans to the industries. (A)
17. In which year the banks in India were nationalized? (A)
18. When was the Reserve Bank of India established? (E)
19. Write examples for savings banks in India. (A)
20. What is the specialty of a current account? (D)
21. Name the various names of the Reserve Bank of India. (A)

III. Answer the following in Two to Four sentences each

22. Explain the concept of money. (D)
23. List out the disadvantages of barter system. (A)
24. How is a credit card different from a debit card? (A)
25. Name the primary functions of money. (A)
26. What is credit? Name the types of credit. (A)
27. What is the role of RBI as the government's bank? (D)

IV. Answer the following questions in Six sentences/points each.

28. Write about the importance of banks in the economy. (A)
29. List out the types of banks in India. (A)
30. Name the various types of accounts that can be opened in banks. (A)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight sentences each

31. Mention the various stages of the evolution of money. (A)
32. List out the functions of money. (A)
33. What are the functions of Reserve Bank of India? (A)

ECONOMICS CHAPTER 32:
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the meaning, characteristics, and types of labor, the advantages and disadvantages of division of labor, gender inequality, unemployment, its types and disadvantages, bonded labor, child labor, and emancipation policies.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. The ability to work physically and mentally to produce goods and services is called: (D)
    A) Capital
    B) Labour
    C) Land
    D) Profit
2. The one among the following which is not considered as labour (D)
    A) Nurses' services

B) A mother caring for her sick child
C) Workers' work
D) Teachers' work

3. Labour cannot be separated from: (A)
A) Owners
B) Capitalists
C) Workers
D) Government
4. The size of a country's labor force is determined by the population in this age group: (A)
A) 15 to 60
B) 18 to 65
C) 20 to 60
D) 25 to 60
5. On the basis of the nature of work, Labour is classified as (D)
A) Professional and administrative labour
B) Skilled and unskilled labour
C) Physical and mental labour
D) Productive and reproductive labour
6. Division of labour makes provision to (D)
A) Reducing the quality of production
B) Increasing responsibility
C) Increasing profit
D) Increasing production costs
7. The major type of unemployment found in rural areas is: (A)
A) Industrial unemployment
B) Seasonal unemployment
C) Educational unemployment
D) Service sector unemployment
8. Unskilled employment leads to: (D)
A) Higher efficiency
B) Higher wages
C) Lower wages
D) Higher responsibility
9. An example for reproductive labour is: (D)
A) A teacher teaching in a school
B) Women working in industries
C) A mother caring for her child at home
D) A doctor treating a patient in a hospital
10. A major disadvantage of division of labour is: (D)
A) Increased labour efficiency
B) Improved production quality
C) Monotony in work
D) Reduced average cost
11. A factor affecting the socio-economic status of women is: (D)
A) Women participating less in work
B) Providing more educational opportunities to women

C) Gender discrimination
D) Confining women to the home

12. The main cause for the increase in unemployment in India is: (E)
    A) Shortage of skilled workers
    B) Population growth
    C) High wages
    D) Industrial progress
13. The year in which the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act came into force is: (A)
    A) 1976
    B) 1996
    C) 1986
    D) 1972
14. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 prohibits employing children below this age for hazardous jobs: (E)
    A) 18 years
    B) 16 years
    C) 14 years
    D) 12 years

II. Answer the following questions in One Sentence each

16. Define labour. (A)
17. What are the factors of production? (E)
18. Give an example for unskilled labour. (A)
19. What is reproductive labour? (A)
20. What is the importance of division of labour? (A)
21. What is the main reason for the rural people migrating to cities? (A)
22. What is the main cause for seasonal unemployment? (D)
23. Who is a child labour? (E)
24. When was the Child Labour Prohibition Act enacted? (E)
25. What is unemployment? (E)

III. Answer the following sentence in Two to four Sentences each

26. What are the types of labour? (A)
27. Who is a bonded labour? When was the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act enacted? (A)
28. Identify the differences between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment. (D)

IV. Answer the follpwing questions in Six sentences/points each

29. List out the characteristics of labour. (A)
30. Write about the importance of labour in production. (D)
31. How productive labour is different from reproductive labour? (D)

V. Answer the following questions in Eight sentences/points each

32. List out the advantages and disadvantages of division of labour. (A)
33. List out the types of unemployment. (A)
34. Write about gender discrimination. (D)

BUSINESS STUDIES CHAPTER 33:
MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the meaning, types, importance, consumer rights, and introduction to consumer forums.

I. Four choices are given to each of the following incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer.

1. A market where buying and selling can take place anywhere is: (A)
   A) Geographical market
   B) Retail market
   C) Traditional market
   D) Non-traditional market
2. A vital element of the marketing mix where the producer aims at quality and variety (A)
   A) Product mix
   B) Price mix
   C) Place mix
   D) Promotion mix
3. The purpose of enacting the Consumer Protection Act is: (A)
   A) Consumer awareness
   B) Controlling intermediaries
   C) Formulating contracts
   D) Providing justice to consumers
4. The consumer forum that accepts complaints valued less than one Crore is: (A)
   A) State Commission
   B) District Commission
   C) National Commission
   D) International Commission
5. If you as a fruit vendor, bring fruits from different regions of your country, and sell them in your area, then it is a (D)
   A) National market
   B) Regional market
   C) Local market
   D) International market
6. Buying goods from Flipkart, Amazon, or Myntra is an example for: (A)
   A) Online market
   B) Tele-shopping
   C) Promotional market
   D) Postal market

II. Answer the following questions briefly

7. Analyze the classification of markets based on goods. (D)
8. Write the difference between traditional and non-traditional markets. (A)
9. List out the functions of a market. (A)
10. Discuss about the consumer rights. (A)
11. What precautionary measures should you take while shopping online? (A)
12. List out the improvements you expect in the marketing system as a consumer. (D)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Model Key Answers

History Chapter 1: Western Religions

I.

1. A) Constantine
2. B) Caliphs
3. C) Abraham
4. D) Parsi
5. C) Israel
6. A) Gatha

II.

7. Jewish
8. Golgotha
9. The Parsi religion worships Ahura Mazda. Their practices include fasting, celibacy, and purity.
10. Adolf Hitler
11. Apostles
12. You are the prophet of Allah (God).

III.

13.

Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam originated in Western regions.

14.

- Belief in one God.
- Belief that God's messages are conveyed through angels.
- Following the sacred scriptures compiled from the prophet's teachings.
- Adherence to specific rules and prohibitions.
- Collective prayer in designated places.

15.

- After Jesus' crucifixion, his disciples were persecuted.
- Some of them were crucified.
- During Emperor Constantine's time, Christianity was adopted as the state religion.
- Subsequently, Christianity spread throughout Europe.
- Today, Christian churches are found worldwide and have a large number of followers.

16.

- Kalima: Belief only in Allah; Muhammad is His prophet.
- Namaz: Praying five times a day for Allah.
- Roza: Fasting during the month of Ramadan.
- Zakat: Donating a specific portion of income to the poor.
- Hajj: Pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime.

17.

- There is only one God, Allah. A simple prayer is enough to please Him.
- One must lead an honest and ethical life.
- Stay away from evil habits.
- Show compassion to the weak and respect for women.

IV.

18.

- There is no God but Yahweh.
- Do not worship idols.
- Do not defame God's name.
- Observe the Sabbath as a holy day.
- Honor your father and mother.
- Do not commit adultery.
- Do not murder.
- Do not steal.
- Do not bear false witness.
- Do not covet.

19.
- There is only one God, a merciful God who is the father of all living beings.
- Everyone should have a sense of brotherhood.
- Loving those in distress is akin to loving God.
- Serve others without expecting anything in return.
- Human service is equivalent to serving God.
- If a person repents for their sins, God will forgive them.
- Love your enemies and do good to those who harm you.

V.

20.
- Born in 570 CE in Mecca, Muhammad's parents were Abdullah and Amina.
- He was raised under the care of his uncle.
- He traveled extensively for his trade.
- After some time in Mecca, Muhammad was employed to serve in the household of a wealthy widow.
- Later, he married this widow.
- They had two sons and four daughters.
- Muhammad had a habit of solitary contemplation and meditation.
- He meditated in the Hira cave near Mecca.
- Once, while meditating, he heard the voice of an angel.
- The angel declared Muhammad as Allah's prophet.
- He conveyed the divine truths he received.
- His followers compiled these teachings into the Quran, the holy book of Islam.
- The traditional community in Mecca began opposing the Prophet.
- In 622 CE, he migrated from Mecca to Medina, an event known as the Hijra.
- A few years later, he passed away in 632 CE.

21.
- Jews consider David their first king.
- He defeated Goliath, who was much stronger, and became the king of the Jews.
- His son, the famous King Solomon, ruled for a long time and built the first Jewish temple.
- After Solomon's death, the kingdom split into two: Israel and Judah.
- Over the next several centuries, Israel and Judah faced continuous attacks.
- As a result, Jews settled not only in the Middle East but also in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- The Jewish civilization is a story of struggle for survival.
- During World War II, German dictator Adolf Hitler killed 6 million Jews.
- After World War II, with the help of the United Nations, a separate nation, Israel, was established for the Jews.

- Thus, Jews scattered worldwide regained their homeland after 3,000 years.
- The sacred book of the Jews is the Hebrew Bible, also called the "Old Testament."

22.

- Jesus' birthplace was Bethlehem, 5 km from Jerusalem in the province of Judea.
- Jesus was the only son of a poor couple, Joseph and Mary.
- Jesus was proficient in Aramaic and Semitic languages.
- At that time, Jews were expecting the arrival of a "Messiah" or "Great Savior."
- This idea was propagated by a person named John, a religious preacher.
- John baptized people who came to him.
- Jesus Christ was also baptized by John, who declared him the "Messiah" or "Great Savior."
- At that time, Jesus was 30 years old and began preaching and teaching across Israel.
- Over time, Jews accepted Jesus as their religious leader.
- Jesus initially had 12 disciples, known as the Apostles.

History Chapter 2:
India from the 6th to 14th Century

I.

1. A) Harichandra
2. B) Devagiri
3. A) Razia Sultan
4. D) Mohammad Ghori
5. D) Prithviraj Raso
6. A) Sahana-e-Mandi

II.

7. Lalitaditya Muktapida
8. Moolaraja II
9. Malik Kafur
10. Dhanga
11. The rulers who succeeded Lalitaditya were not as talented as him.
12. Maintaining a vast empire and protecting the capital from Mongol invasions.

III.

13.

- Nagabhata, who ruled Ujjain, successfully resisted Arab invasions.
- He expanded his empire to Gujarat, Malwa, and parts of Rajasthan.

14.

- Lalitaditya's details are found in Kalhana's historical text "Rajatarangini."
- Al-Biruni's "Tarikh-i-Hind" also praises Lalitaditya's exploits.
- Many Chinese historical texts mention him.

15.

- Iltutmish divided his kingdom into provinces (Iqtas) and appointed provincial officers (Iqtahdars) to govern.
- He appointed a group of 40 nobles to advise on administrative matters.
- The Prime Minister and judges provided him counsel.
- Iltutmish introduced gold and silver coins into circulation.

16.

- Revenue reforms.
- Established an agricultural department.

- Uncultivated land was made arable.
- Changed the capital.
- Introduced token currency.

17.
- High tax burdens were imposed on the people.
- Due to poor transportation, prices varied across regions.
- Agriculture was the primary source of wealth; Delhi sultans had their own factories.
- Industries included gold and silver item manufacturing, embroidery, textile production, and dyeing.

18.
- After the Second Battle of Tarain, he took charge of invasions in India.
- Qutbuddin Aibak became the successor of Mohammad Ghori in North India.
- After Ghori's death, he ruled independently and married Tajuddin Yildiz's daughter to strengthen his position.
- Aibak built the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi.
- He began constructing the Qutub Minar.
- "Tajul Maasir" provides information about Aibak.

IV.

19.
- Prithviraj Chauhan from Ajmer was the most famous king of his dynasty.
- He defeated the Chandelas of Bundelkhand.
- In the First Battle of Tarain, he defeated Mohammad Ghori but lost in the Second Battle due to Jayachandra's betrayal.
- As a result, his capital, Delhi, fell to Mohammad Ghori.
- Prithviraj Chauhan was renowned for his courage and bravery, as described in the Hindi epic "Prithviraj Raso."
- Some of his wrong decisions led to his downfall.

20.
- Rajput kings built massive forts in Chittor, Mandu, Ranthambore, Jodhpur, and Gwalior.
- Palaces in Jaipur, Gwalior, and Udaipur, and temples like Dilwara, Vimal Vasahi, and Luna Vasahi in Mount Abu are artistic architectural marvels.
- The Chandelas built the famous Khajuraho and Khandaraya temples in Madhya Pradesh.
- Shaiva and Vaishnava temples, as well as Jain temples in Mount Abu, were significant constructions.
- They also encouraged painting.
- Their painting styles are known as "Rajasthani" and "Pahari" schools.
- Rajasthani style paintings are found in Mewar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bhuni.
- Pahari style paintings are found in Khasoli, Jammu, and Garhwal.

21.
- Controlled the misrule of disobedient Turkish nobles.
- Prevented Mongol invasions and maintained peace and order in the kingdom.
- Introduced traditions and etiquette in the court.
- Wore extravagant Persian-style attire.
- Proclaimed himself as God's representative and established absolute monarchy.
- Reorganized the army under experienced and loyal commanders.
- Built forts in the northwest frontier to prevent Mongol invasions.
- After the efficient administrator Balban, Sultan Kaikubad was killed by his vizier.

V.

22.

- Lalitaditya ruled for 36 years (724–760 CE).
- He is credited with expanding the boundaries of the Karkota Empire.
- Born brave, courageous, and ambitious.
- Defeated Yashovarman of Kanauj.
- Established dominance over Kabul by defeating the Shahi dynasty.
- Maintained diplomatic relations with many Vindhyachal kings, ensuring no enemies in those regions.
- Developed friendly relations with the Rashtrakutas.
- Extended his empire's influence to Bengal in the east.
- Formed alliances with China's Tang dynasty.
- With their help, he fought against Tibetans and liberated many northwestern Indian states under their control.

23.

- Abolished religious grants, inams (gifted land), and subsidies.
- Established an effective espionage system.
- Banned alcohol, drugs, and gambling.
- Prohibited inter-caste marriages and the nobles' council.
- Small and large landowners had to pay taxes.
- Appointed revenue officers to collect fixed taxes from farmers.
- Military reforms: Soldiers' salaries were paid in cash.
- Introduced the branding of horses, known as "Dagh."
- Created a system to provide pulses, grains, cooking oil, sugar, salt, and fuel to the public at fair prices.
- Established markets for selling horses and slaves.

24.

- Delhi Sultans introduced a new architectural style called "Indo-Islamic."
- Arches, domes, and minarets are key features of this style.
- They built forts, mosques, palaces, public buildings, madrasas, and rest houses.
- Examples of Indo-Islamic architecture include:
  - Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi
  - Qutub Minar
  - Alai Darwaza
  - Jamaat Khana Mosque

History Chapter 3: Religious Reformers of India

I.

1. D) Shankaracharya
2. C) Basaveshwara
3. A) Vishnuvardhana
4. A) Dvaita
5. B) Ramanujacharya
6. C) Basaveshwara

II.

7. Sant Ramanand and Raidas
8. Anubhava Mantapa
9. Govinda Bhagavatpada
10. Pajaka village near Udupi, Karnataka
11. Jnana Marga (Path of Knowledge)
12. Tuluva and Aravidu kings

III.

13.
- Badrinath: Jyotirmath, Uttar Pradesh (North)
- Govardhan Math: Puri, Odisha (East)
- Kalika Math: Dwarka, Gujarat (West)
- Sharada Peeth: Shringeri (South)

14. The Shaiva Chola king repeatedly troubled Ramanujacharya. At that time, Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana invited him to Karnataka. Ramanujacharya went to Melukote and established the Cheluvanarayanaswamy temple.
15. Among Madhvacharya's disciples who propagated Dvaita philosophy, Padmanabhatirtha, Naraharitirtha, Vijayendratirtha, and Vadirajatirtha were prominent.
16. Everyone should perform their duties (occupation) with sincerity. Work (kayaka) is the true God, hence work is worship (Kayaka is Kailasa). Basavanna emphasized self-reliance through the principle of kayaka and upheld the dignity of labor. He declared that no work is superior or inferior; all work is noble. He promoted the dignity of labor.

17. Shankaracharya's major works include Shankara Bhashya, Ananda Lahari, Saundarya Lahari, Shivananda Lahari, Viveka Chudamani, Prabuddha Sudhakara, and Dakshinamurti Stotra. His "Bhaja Govindam" stotra is highly popular.

18. Satyakka, Aaydakki Lakkamma, Siddharama, Channabasavanna, Molige Marayya, Ambigara Choudayya, Madivala Machayya, Madara Chennayya, Samagara Haralayya, Kinnari Bommayya, and others.

IV.

19.
- Shankaracharya deeply studied the Upanishads and Brahmasutras and propagated Advaita philosophy.
- He gave less importance to worldly life and emphasized the spiritual realm.
- He called the world an illusion (maya); Brahman is the ultimate truth.
- People, unaware of their inner self (Atman), search for God in the external world.
- According to Shankaracharya, Atman and Paramatman (God) are one, hence "Aham Brahmasmi" (I am Brahman or God).
- Thus, one must follow the path of knowledge to realize the nature of the world.
- Ultimately, one's Atman must merge with the ultimate truth, Brahman, to attain moksha (liberation).
- Shankaracharya taught that God has no attributes, form, or change (Nirguna, Nirakara, Nirvikara).

20.
- Madhvacharya propagated Dvaita philosophy.
- According to this philosophy, the human soul and divine soul are separate.
- To spread his philosophy, he traveled to various places and participated in debates.
- He retrieved a statue of Lord Krishna hidden in a mound of sandalwood paste and installed it in Udupi.

- He appointed ascetics to perform regular worship of Krishna and established eight monasteries, known as Ashta Mathas.
- According to Madhvacharya, the world is not an illusion but as real as the divine soul.
- The divine soul is independent, while the rest of the world is illusory.
- The divine soul and human soul have a master-servant relationship.
- Lord Vishnu or Narayana is the supreme deity.
- Worshipping Vishnu elevates the human soul and leads to moksha.

V.

21.

- Basavanna condemned prevailing rituals, superstitions, and blind beliefs.
- He played a key role in bringing economic, social, and religious reforms.
- Along with societal reform, he worked for spiritual upliftment.
- Basavanna introduced the concept of the body as a temple and knowledge as the guru, advocating the idea of one God in the form of Ishtalinga.
- He introduced concepts like kayaka (work), dasoha (charity), and Ishtalinga.
- He declared, "The eternal perishes, the transient endures," and "The body is the abode of Shiva" (Kayaka is Kailasa).
- He emphasized work and upheld the culture of labor, stating that no work is superior or inferior.
- Through the principle of dasoha, he eliminated the culture of hoarding.
- He promoted women's freedom and equality.
- Vachanas were written for the spiritual development and welfare of the nation.
- Vachana poets highlighted societal flaws and raised awareness among people.

22.

- Ramanujacharya advocated the path of devotion (Bhakti Marga) for liberation.
- His main teaching was devotion.
- He condemned the caste system and allowed devotees of all castes to enter temples, calling untouchables "Sri Hari's descendants."
- His philosophy is called "Vishishtadvaita," and the religion he propagated is "Sri Vaishnavism," so his followers are called Sri Vaishnavas.
- He taught that Brahman controls life and nature, and Atman and Paramatman cannot coexist simultaneously.
- Devotion and surrender (Prapatti) are essential for attaining moksha.
- Ramanujacharya condemned casteism and taught the path of devotion to people of all castes.
- He advised renouncing desires and surrendering to God.

History Chapter 4:
Vijayanagara Empire and Bahmani Kingdom

I.

1. C) 1336
2. A) "Kitab-i-Navras"
3. B) Abdul Razak
4. B) Rakkasatangadi Battle
5. C) Devaraya II
6. A) Amuktamalyada

II.

7. Bukka resolved differences between Jains and Sri Vaishnavas, promoting religious harmony.

8. Firoz Shah
9. Portuguese travelers Paes and Barbosa
10. Mohammad Shah
11. Madhura Vijayam
12. Holi, Diwali, Dasara festivals

III.

13.

- When he came to power, the kingdom faced various internal and external challenges.
- Europeans arriving via new sea routes established their colonies.
- Northern Mughals attempted to expand their empire southward.
- The five Shahi kingdoms of the Bahmani dynasty became powerful sultans and engaged in wars with Krishnadevaraya.
- Additionally, Ummattur and Orissa kings posed constant threats.

14.

- Vijayanagara had a powerful army.
- It consisted of three categories: permanent forces, troops sent by vassal states, and royal guards (for the king's security).
- Infantry, cavalry, elephants, and cannons were the main units.
- Large elephants and Arabian horses were key attractions.
- The army included a navy, and people of all religions could hold high ranks.

15.

- The Vijayanagara Empire is credited with promoting all religions equally.
- Sri Vaishnavas and Jains lived in perfect harmony, forgetting their religious differences.
- Early Vijayanagara kings supported Shaivism and Veerashaivism, while later kings encouraged Vaishnavism.
- Mosques and dargahs were built for Muslims.
- Vijayanagara kings developed trade with the Portuguese and permitted the construction of churches, promoting Christianity.

16.

- The most famous Adil Shahi king, Ibrahim II, ascended the throne at age 9.
- His 47-year reign included historic events.
- Politically, his efficient administration brought Bijapur to its zenith, with significant progress in art, literature, and education.
- His book "Kitab-i-Navras" begins with praises of Lord Ganesha, Saraswati, Narasimha, and Prophet Muhammad.
- The book reflects Ibrahim II's scholarship, dignity, and religious tolerance.

17. Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, and Aravidu
18. Krishnadevaraya built the Krishna temple in Hampi and the grand Ranga Mandapa of the Virupaksha temple, along with other temples.
19. Ahmadnagar's Nizam Shahi, Bijapur's Adil Shahi, Berar's Imad Shahi, Bidar's Barid Shahi, and Golconda's Qutb Shahi.

IV.

20.

- The most famous Sangama dynasty king was Devaraya II.
- He earned the title "Gaja Bentekara" (Hunter of Elephants).
- He defeated Orissa's king Gajapati Kapilendra and captured Kondaveedu.

- By subduing regional leaders along the border, he extended the empire to the Krishna River in the northeast.
- He defeated Kerala's ruler and gained sovereignty over Kerala and Sri Lanka.
- This earned him the title "Dakshinapathada Chakravarti" (Emperor of the South).
- Through these victories, Vijayanagara extended from Sri Lanka to Gulbarga and Telangana to Malabar.
- Devaraya II drove the traditional enemy Ahmad Shah of Bahmani to Bijapur, capturing Mudgal and Bankapur.
- His commander Lakkanna Dandesha achieved a successful naval victory.
- Devaraya II was tolerant of other religions and built mosques, Jain, and Vaishnava temples in the capital.

21.

- Vijayanagara kings continued the architectural style of the Chalukyas, Cholas, and Hoysalas.
- Distinctive features include spacious assembly halls and marriage halls.
- Temples had large gopurams (towers), ornate arches, and mandapas, emphasizing grandeur and elegance over decoration.
- Rough granite was used for construction.
- Temples were built in Hampi, Shringeri, Tirupati, Lepakshi, Karkala, Moodabidri, Bhatkal, Chidambaram, Kalahasti, Nandi, Srishaila, Kolar, and other places.
- The Vidyashankara temple in Shringeri is unique in India.
- The oldest Vijayanagara temple is the Virupaksha temple in Hampi.
- The Vijaya Vitthala temple in Hampi is renowned for its architectural beauty, with musical pillars, grand marriage halls, and a stone chariot.
- Krishnadevaraya built the Mahanavami Dibba in Hampi for the Dasara festival.
- Kamal Mahal, Elephant Stable, and Queen's Bath are excellent examples of Indo-Muslim architecture.
- Statues of Lakshminarasimha, Kadalekallu Ganesha, Sasuvekallu Ganesha, and Uddana Veerabhadra are captivating.

V.

22.

- Land revenue was the primary source of state income.
- Occupational tax, house tax, tolls, commercial tax, import-export tax, and tributes from vassals were other revenue sources.
- Significant progress was made in industry and commerce.
- Spices like pepper, cloves, and cardamom, along with saltpeter, iron ore, diamonds, jaggery, musk, sandalwood, and perfumes, were exported.
- Textile weaving was a major industry.
- Coins in use included gold "Varaha," "Gadyana," and "Pagoda," silver "Tara," and copper "Pana," "Duddu," and "Kasu."
- Bhatkal, Honnavar, and Mangalore were key ports of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Foreign traders from Arabia, China, and Portugal had trade relations with the empire.

23.

- As Robert Sewell noted, "Krishnadevaraya was an unparalleled warrior, skilled general, and political strategist. He won all wars and expanded his empire in the south."
- He defeated Gangaraja of Ummattur and captured the Shivanasamudra fort.

- He captured the Raichur fort and helped the Portuguese army seize Goa from the Bijapur Sultan, establishing trade relations.
- He attacked the Udayagiri fort, demonstrating his determination.
- He captured Kalinga's capital, Cuttack, and defeated Gajapati Prataparudra.
- He signed a peace treaty with him.
- Krishnadevaraya defeated Bijapur's Adil Shahi and captured the Raichur fort.
- While attacking Raichur, he encouraged soldiers, saying, "Everyone must die someday. If you die on the battlefield, you go to heaven. If you win, you are blessed."
- After capturing Raichur, he seized Bidar and Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) forts.
- He defeated Bahmani's Prime Minister Qasim Barid, released the Bahmani prince, imprisoned the Prime Minister in Bidar, and placed him on the Bahmani throne, earning the title "Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya" (Establisher of the Yavana Kingdom).

24.

- During this period, Mohammad Gawan ruled the Bahmani kingdom with selflessness and dedication.
- As Prime Minister, he elevated the Bahmani kingdom to great heights.
- He studied Muslim religious texts and law in Cairo and was proficient in Arabic and Persian.
- He served as Prime Minister under Bahmani kings Humayun, Nizam Shah, and Mohammad Shah III.
- Through his efficient administration and coronation, he enhanced the Bahmani kingdom's glory.
- Gawan captured Konkan, Goa, and Belgaum, and later occupied Orissa and Kondaveedu.
- In 1481, he invaded Kanchi and looted its vast wealth.
- He fell victim to his enemies' conspiracies and was executed on false charges of treason.

25.

- Ratnakaravarni's "Bharatesha Vaibhava," Chamarasa's "Prabhulingaleele," and Kumaravyasa's "Karnata Bharata Kathamanjari" are major Kannada poems.
- Bhimakavi wrote the Kannada version of Palkurike Somanatha's Telugu work "Basava Purana."
- The collection of Basavadi Shivasharanas' vachanas, "Shunya Sampadane," was compiled.
- Lakkannadandesa's "Shivatattva Chintamani," Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa, Sripadaraya, and Vyasaraya enriched Dasara literature.
- Kanakadasa's "Mohanatarangini," "Nala Charitre," "Haribhaktasara," and "Ramadhanya Charitre" are significant works.
- In Sanskrit, Vidyaranaya's "Shankara Vijaya" and "Sarvadarshana Sangraha" were composed.
- His brother Sayanacharya wrote "Vedartha Prakasha" (a commentary on the Vedas), "Ayurveda Sudhanidhi," and "Purushartha Sudhanidhi."
- Gangadevi, wife of Kampanaraya, wrote "Madhuravijayam," describing sacred places.

Political Science Chapter 5:
Our Constitution

I.

1. A) Babu Rajendra Prasad
2. B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
3. B) Sovereignty
4. B) Republic
5. B) 3rd
6. B) Supreme Court
7. B) Granting voting rights to all Indian citizens above 18 years

8. D) Right to obtain information about government employees' salaries
9. D) Ireland
10. D) Constitutional remedy right

II.

11. The Constitution is the fundamental law of a nation.
12. Secularism advocates treating all religions equally.
13. The Preamble reflects the core principles and aspirations of the people, hence called the mirror of the Constitution.

14. Based on the recommendation of the Cabinet Mission. 15. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act added the 11th Fundamental Duty.

III.

16. Lower House (Lok Sabha) and Upper House (Rajya Sabha)
17. Challenges faced by India post-independence:
    - Rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan.
    - Integration of princely states.
    - Maintaining law and order.
18. Karnataka members elected to the Constituent Assembly:
    - S. Nijalingappa
    - K.C. Reddy
    - Kengal Hanumanthaiah
    - T. Siddhalingaiah
19. "Fraternity" in the Constitution's Preamble:
    - Fraternity is essential for individual dignity and national unity and integrity.
    - It means living without discrimination based on caste, wealth, race, or color.
    - It fosters a sense of brotherhood among all.
    - Individual dignity and respect are vital, and no discrimination should occur.
20. Flexible and Rigid Constitution:
    - A constitution easily amended is called flexible.
    - A constitution requiring a special amendment process is called rigid.
    - India's Constitution is a blend of both, neither too simple nor too rigid.
21. Public Interest Litigations (PILs) are filed to protect public interest, covering issues like statutory rights, access to necessities, environmental protection, and the right to a dignified life.

IV.

22. India's Parliamentary System:
    - The Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government.
    - Sovereignty is vested in the elected Parliament.
    - The executive is accountable to the legislature at both central and state levels.
    - The Council of Ministers remains in power as long as it enjoys the legislature's confidence.
    - If it loses confidence, it must resign.
23. Fundamental Rights:
    - Right to Equality
    - Right to Freedom
    - Right against Exploitation
    - Right to Freedom of Religion
    - Cultural and Educational Rights
    - Right to Constitutional Remedies

24. The Right to Equality is crucial for democracy's success:
- It ensures legal, social, and economic equality.
- All are equal before the law; no one is above it.
- Everyone is subject to the law.
- Discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, or birthplace is prohibited.
- Public places like shops, hotels, entertainment venues, and temples must be accessible to all.
- Equal opportunities are provided for government jobs.
- Untouchability is banned.

25. The Right to Freedom holds a significant place among Fundamental Rights:
- Freedom of speech and expression.
- Peaceful assembly without arms.
- Forming associations or organizations.
- Free movement and residence throughout India.
- Freedom to pursue any profession.
- It protects citizens from arbitrary arrest and deprivation of life or liberty without reason.

V.

26. Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
    - "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice—social, economic, and political; Liberty—of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship; Equality—of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; in our Constituent Assembly this 26th day of November 1949, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution."

27. Features of the Indian Constitution:
- Written and comprehensive Constitution.
- Partly flexible, partly rigid.
- Parliamentary form of government.
- Republican system.
- Federal structure.
- Fundamental Rights.
- Fundamental Duties.
- Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Independent and integrated judiciary.
- Single citizenship.
- Universal adult franchise.
- Bicameral legislature.

28. Fundamental Duties:
- Respect the Constitution, National Flag, and National Anthem.
- Follow the noble ideals of the freedom struggle.
- Protect and uphold India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity.
- Defend the nation and serve when required.
- Promote harmony and brotherhood, renouncing practices derogatory to women's dignity.
- Preserve and respect the country's composite cultural heritage.
- Protect and improve the environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and show compassion to living creatures.
- Develop a scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- Safeguard public property and abjure violence.

- Strive for excellence in individual and collective activities for national progress.
- Parents or guardians must ensure education for children aged 6 to 14 years.

29. Directive Principles of State Policy:

- Provide adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
- Prevent wealth and means of production from being concentrated in a few hands.
- Ensure equal pay for equal work for men and women and protect workers' welfare.
- Provide assistance to the elderly, sick, disadvantaged, and disabled.
- Establish a uniform civil code across the country.
- Provide early childhood care and pre-school education for children up to 6 years.
- Protect historical monuments and places.
- Separate the judiciary from the executive.
- Promote international peace and security, maintain just and honorable relations between nations, and encourage dispute resolution through arbitration.
- Establish Gram Panchayats.
- Promote cottage and rural industries.
- Develop agriculture and animal husbandry scientifically.
- Enforce prohibition of alcohol.
- Encourage scientific agriculture.

Political Science Chapter 6:
The union Government

I.

1. B) 250
2. C) President
3. C) Vice-President
4. A) 33%
5. D) All Legislative Council Members

II.

6) Rajya Sabha
7) The Lok Sabha is called the House of the People because its members are elected by the public.
8) 6 years
9) 1/10th (minimum 25) members
10) 14 days

III.

11) National Emergency, State Emergency, and Financial Emergency

12. **Role and Functions of the Leader of the Opposition**

- Highlighting mistakes made by the government in administration.
- Reviewing government policies and regulations.
- Cautioning the government, council of ministers, and officials.
- The Leader of the Opposition holds a prestigious position.

13. **Financial Powers and Functions of Parliament**

- Parliament has complete control over the nation's finances.
- The government cannot collect taxes or spend money without Parliament's approval.
- Financial bills must first be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

- After approval by the Lok Sabha, the bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha.
- The Rajya Sabha must return the bill with its approval within 14 days; otherwise, it is considered approved by Financial Powers and Functions of Parliament

14. **Judicial Powers and Functions of Parliament**

- Parliament has judicial powers and functions.
- It has the authority to impeach the President through a process of impeachment.
- Parliament can recommend to the President the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

15. **Parliament's Powers and Functions to Amend the Constitution**

- Under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution, Parliament has the authority to amend the Constitution.
- A Constitution Amendment Bill can be introduced in either house of Parliament.
- The bill requires separate approval from both houses of Parliament.
- If one house rejects the bill approved by the other, the amendment cannot proceed.
- In some cases, the approval of half of the state legislatures is also required for a Constitution Amendment Bill passed by Parliament.

16. **Judicial Powers and Functions of the President**

- The President has the authority to reduce, modify, pardon, or commute harsh punishments like the death penalty awarded by the Supreme Court, High Courts, or military courts.
- The President can seek advice from the Supreme Court on legal, constitutional, and public interest matters.

17. **Financial Powers and Functions of the President**

- A financial bill cannot be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the President's prior approval.
- The President recommends discussion in Parliament of reports from the Central Finance Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Controller of Accounts.
- The Consolidated Fund of India and the Contingency Fund are under the President's control.
- Salaries for Supreme Court judges, the Chairperson, and members of the Union Public Service Commission are disbursed from these funds.
- The President's approval is required for a financial bill to become an act.

18. **Discretionary Powers of the President**

The President can exercise certain powers without the advice of the Council of Ministers, known as discretionary powers. These include:

- Inviting a party leader to form a government when no party secures a clear majority in the Lok Sabha during general elections.
- Returning a bill passed by Parliament for reconsideration.

IV.

19) **Qualifications to Become a Member of the Rajya Sabha**

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must have completed 30 years of age.
- Must not hold any office of profit.
- Must not have been sentenced to imprisonment by a court.
- Must not be insolvent.
- Must not be mentally unsound.
- Must possess qualifications prescribed by Parliament from time to time.

20. **Executive Powers and Functions of Parliament**

- India follows a parliamentary system of government.

- The Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, is the real executive.
- The Council of Ministers is accountable to Parliament.
- Parliament exercises complete control over the executive by questioning the Council of Ministers.
- The Council of Ministers can continue in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion, the Council of Ministers must resign.

21. **Executive Powers and Functions of the President**

- All administration of the nation is conducted in the name of the President.
- The President appoints the Prime Minister.
- Other ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- The President has the authority to appoint high-ranking officials such as the Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor General, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chairperson and members of the Central Finance Commission, Chairperson and members of the Union Public Service Commission, Governors of states, Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, Chiefs of Defense Forces, and ambassadors to various countries.
- The President also has the constitutional authority to remove such appointees.

V.

22) **Legislative Powers and Functions of Parliament**

- Parliament is fundamentally a law-making body.
- It has the authority to legislate on subjects listed in the Union List, such as finance, defense, aerospace, telecommunications, railways, foreign affairs, and nuclear energy.
- Ordinary bills can be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
- For a bill to become law, it must be approved by both houses through discussions.
- In case of a tie in votes, the Speaker casts the deciding vote.
- If there is a disagreement between the two houses, the President can call a joint session of Parliament to resolve it.
- Once approved by both houses, the bill is sent to the President for assent.
- Upon the President's approval, the bill becomes an act.

23. **Legislative Powers and Functions of the President**

- The President has the authority to summon, prorogue, address, and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- The President can address a joint session of both houses of Parliament.
- Bills passed by both houses of Parliament require the President's assent, or they may be returned for reconsideration or rejected without signing.
- Prior to 2020, the President had the authority to nominate two Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha.
- The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2020 discontinued this nomination.
- The President can nominate 12 individuals who have distinguished themselves in arts, science, social service, or literature to the Rajya Sabha.
- The President exercises these powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister.

24. **Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister**

- The Prime Minister has the authority to appoint ministers, allocate portfolios, and recommend their dismissal to the President.
- As the head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister assigns portfolios and recommends the dismissal of ministers to the President.
- The Prime Minister is responsible for all government activities.
- As the leader of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister chairs its meetings, where national and international issues are discussed and decisions are made.

- The Prime Minister acts as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister has the authority to recommend the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President.

25. **Formation and Responsibilities of the Central Council of Ministers**

- Article 74(1) of the Constitution mandates a Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President.
- The Central Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, is the real executive and manages the entire administration of the nation.
- The Council formulates and implements public policies and programs.
- The Council of Ministers is categorized into three types: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
- The Council is collectively responsible to Parliament (Lok Sabha) for its administration, policy decisions, and programs.
- The Council remains in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- The Lok Sabha can remove the Council of Ministers by passing a no-confidence motion.

Political Science Chapter 7:
The State Government

I.

1. C) Legislative Assembly
2. A) 224
3. A) 36
4. D) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
5. C) 25 years

II.

6) Governor
7) Four months
8) Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister
9) Governor

III.

10) **Powers and Functions of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly**

- The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly are conducted under the Speaker's chairmanship.
- The Speaker maintains peace, discipline, and dignity in the house, postpones proceedings, protects members' rights and responsibilities, and casts a deciding vote in case of a tie.

11. **Legislative Powers and Functions of the State Legislature**

- An ordinary bill can be introduced in either house of the state legislature.
- Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are sent to the Legislative Council for approval. The Council must return the bill with or without amendments within three months. If not, the Assembly sends the bill again, and the Council must approve it within one month. Otherwise, it is deemed approved by both houses and sent to the Governor for assent.
- The Legislative Council can delay an ordinary bill for up to four months but has no further authority.

12. **Qualifications to Become a Governor**

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must have completed 35 years of age.
- Must not hold any office of profit.
- Must not be a member of Parliament or the state legislature.

13. **Privileges of the Governor**

- Receives salary and allowances as determined by Parliament.
- Provided with an official residence (Raj Bhavan) free of rent.
- Cannot face criminal proceedings during their term.

14. **Financial Powers and Functions of the Governor**

- A financial bill cannot be introduced in the Legislative Assembly without the Governor's prior approval.
- The Governor has the authority to establish the State Finance Commission and the State Planning Board.
- The Governor can release funds from the state's contingency fund to address emergencies like drought, floods, or earthquakes.
- The state's consolidated fund is under the Governor's control.

15. **Discretionary Powers of the Governor**

- The Governor can reserve a bill passed by the legislature for the President's assent.
- In case of a constitutional crisis or failure in the state, the Governor can report to the President and recommend President's Rule.
- The Governor can dismiss a Council of Ministers that has lost the confidence of the Legislative Assembly.

IV.

16. **Financial Powers and Functions of the State Legislature**

- The Legislative Assembly has more financial authority than the Legislative Council.
- As per the Constitution, a financial bill must be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- A financial bill approved by the Legislative Assembly is sent to the Legislative Council for approval.
- The Council must return the bill with its approval within 14 days; otherwise, it is deemed approved by both houses and sent to the Governor for assent.
- The Legislative Council can delay a financial bill for up to 14 days but has no further financial authority.

17. **Legislative Powers and Functions of the Governor**

- The Governor has the authority to summon and prorogue the sessions of the state legislature.
- The Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
- The Governor nominates one-sixth of the Legislative Council members based on their contributions to arts, literature, science, social service, or cooperative movements.
- The Governor can assent to, return for reconsideration, or reject a bill passed by the legislature, or reserve it for the President's assent if necessary.

18. **Functions of the State Council of Ministers**

- Formulates and implements state policies.
- Prepares the state budget and presents it to the Legislative Assembly.
- Recommends the appointment of the Chairperson and members of the State Public Service Commission, Lokayukta, and others to the Governor.
- Each minister ensures the efficient functioning of their department.
- Supervises and coordinates the activities of various departments.

V.

19. **Formation and Functions of the Legislative Council**

- The upper house of the state legislature is called the Legislative Council.

- Its membership cannot exceed one-third of the Legislative Assembly's membership and must not be less than 40 members.
- Karnataka's Legislative Council has 75 members.
- Members represent five constituencies: elected by Legislative Assembly members, local bodies, graduates, teachers, and nominated by the Governor for contributions in arts, science, literature, social service, or cooperative movements.
- The term of the Legislative Council is 6 years, and it cannot be dissolved prematurely, earning it the title of a permanent house.

20)Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister

- Recommends the formation of the Council of Ministers to the Governor.
- Recommends the allocation and transfer of portfolios to ministers.
- Can recommend the dismissal of disloyal ministers to the Governor.
- As the head of the government, plays a key role in policy formulation.
- Chairs, convenes, and prorogues meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Oversees the efficiency of various departments and ensures coordination.
- Can recommend the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor.
- Acts as a link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers and advises on appointments to various posts.

Political Science Chapter 8:
The Judiciary

I.

1. C) 5
2. A) April 1, 1974

II.

3) January 28, 1950
4) Tehsildar Court
5) President
6) 1985
7) District Collector
8) Governor

III.

9) **Qualifications to Become a Supreme Court Judge**

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must have served as a judge in a High Court for at least 5 years or as an advocate in a High Court for 10 years.
- Must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

10. **Subordinate Courts Under Civil Judiciary**

- Subordinate Judge's Court
- Additional Subordinate Judge's Court
- Munsiff Court
- Additional Munsiff Court

11. **Reasons for the Popularity of Janata Courts**

- They emphasize compromise and reconciliation.
- They provide quick and cost-effective justice.
- They reduce the workload of other courts.

12. **Courts Under the Criminal Judiciary**

- Chief Magistrate Court
- First-Class Magistrate Court
- Second-Class Magistrate Court
- Third-Class Magistrate Court

13. **Functions of the High Court**

- Has original jurisdiction over disputes related to marriage, wills, and contempt of court.
- Accepts and resolves appeals against judgments of subordinate courts.
- Supervises subordinate courts within its jurisdiction, directs case transfers, ensures compliance with rules, and collects records.
- Protects fundamental rights and issues writs to provide justice.

IV.

14) **Appointment and Tenure of High Court Judges**

- The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President based on the recommendation of a collegium comprising the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four senior judges, and the advice of the Central Council of Ministers.
- Other High Court judges are appointed by the President based on the recommendation of a collegium comprising the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two senior judges, and the advice of the Central Council of Ministers.
- The retirement age for the Chief Justice and other High Court judges is 62 years.
- The President can remove a judge based on proven misbehavior or incapacity, following a specific majority recommendation from both houses of Parliament.

15. **Courts Under Revenue Judiciary**

- Tehsildar Court
- Deputy Commissioner's Court
- District Revenue Court
- Commissioner's Court
- Revenue Board

V.

16) **Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court**

- **Original Jurisdiction**: Resolves disputes between the Center and states or between states and interprets the Constitution.
- **Appellate Jurisdiction**: Accepts appeals against judgments of lower courts, conducts hearings, and delivers verdicts.
- **Advisory Jurisdiction**: Provides advice to the President on matters of public, constitutional, or legislative importance.
- **Judicial Review**: Has the authority to review the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislature and orders or decisions of the executive.
- **Protection of Fundamental Rights**: Protects fundamental rights by issuing special writs under Article 32 of the Constitution.

Sociology Chapter 9:
Family

I.

1. B) Family
2. C) Includes parents and their unmarried children in a matriarchal family
3. A) Father

4. B) Matriarchal Family
5. C) Property and Responsibility Sharing
6. B) Industrialization and Urbanization
7. D) Matriarchal Family
8. B) Family Environment
9. B) Nair
10. D) Relaxed Social Control
11. D) an increase in nuclear families
12. C) Children

II.

13) A family is a system of relationships among parents, children, and grandchildren.
14) A joint family consists of more than two generations, including parents, children, and grandchildren, related by blood.
15) Maternal love, paternal affection, spousal love, and the desire to raise and nurture children.
16) Nurturing and educating children.
17) Industrialization and urbanization.
18) Family members teach social responsibilities during childhood, regulating traditions, moral norms, and behaviour.
19) Joint family.
20) Instills social responsibility and cooperative values.
21) Family.
22) A nuclear family consists only of parents and their unmarried children.

III.

23) **The Family as the Lifeline of Indian Society**

- The family is a center of maternal love, paternal affection, and spousal love.
- It nurtures and raises children.
- It facilitates quality education for children.
- It regulates social traditions, moral norms, and behavior.
- It fosters social responsibility.
- It promotes the care, support, and protection of parents.

24. **Characteristics of a Family**

- The family is universal.
- It is central to all social elements.
- Neighborhoods, villages, cities, and nations are built from families.
- The family teaches social responsibility.
- It regulates social traditions, moral norms, and behavior.
- The family is a pervasive, eternal, and traditional unit.

25. **Childhood and Youth in Social Development**

- A child learns the mother tongue and basic social concepts.
- Growing up in a family and social environment, the child adopts corresponding characteristics.
- Develops friendships with peers.
- Develops leadership qualities by interacting with others.
- Social behaviours, demands, and rules influence the child, forming social relationships.
- In youth, individuals strive for friendship, freedom, security, and acceptance, and the behaviours and opinions developed during this phase continue into adulthood and old age.

26. **Classification of Families Based on Marriage**

- In a polygynous family, a man is married to more than one woman.

- In a polyandrous family, a woman is married to more than one man.

27. **Characteristics of a Joint Family**

- A joint family encompasses the lives of its members completely.
- It meets most of the members' needs.
- All members share responsibilities.
- Work is divided based on effort, age, and gender.

IV.

28. **Characteristics of a Joint Family**

- The family size is large.
- All members have ownership of property.
- Members typically live under one roof.
- Food is prepared and consumed in a single kitchen.
- Members follow a common religion.
- It is a self-sufficient unit.
- Senior members have decision-making authority.

29.Reasons for the Prevalence of Nuclear Families

- Individualism.
- Self-satisfaction.
- Property rights.
- Changing social values.
- Geographical and social mobility.
- Advancements in science and technology.
- Urbanization.
- Industrialization.
- Democratic and egalitarian principles.

30.Characteristics of the Modern Family System

- Modernity.
- Complexity.
- Small size.
- Relaxed social control.
- Greater individual freedom for members.
- Property rights.
- Increased secular outlook.

V.

31) **Classification of Families**

A) Based on Size

- Nuclear Family
- Joint Family

B) Based on Authority

- Patriarchal Family
- Matriarchal Family

C) Based on Marriage

- Monogamous Family
- Polygynous Family
- Polyandrous Family

32.Patriarchal Family

- The father is the head of the family.

- Property transactions are conducted in the father’s name.
- Patriarchal families are found in ancient India, China, Egypt, and Rome.

Matriarchal Family

- The mother is the head of the family.
- Property transactions are conducted in the mother’s name.
- Found among the Nair community in Malabar, Kerala, and some tribal communities in north-eastern states.

33.Joint Family

- Consists of parents, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, spanning more than two generations.
- Members live in one house.
- Food is prepared in a single kitchen.
- Members follow a common religion.
- The senior member has decision-making authority.

Nuclear Family

- Consists of parents and their unmarried children.
- Emphasizes individual freedom.
- Includes property rights.
- Prevalent due to urbanization and industrialization.
- Provides greater freedom to women.
- Based on democratic and egalitarian principles.

Geography Chapter 10:
OUR STATE KARNATAKA – PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

I.

1. C) Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg
2. B) Shiradi Ghat
3. D) Biodiversity Zone
4. B) Madhugiri
5. A) Coastal Plain
6. D) Mullayanagiri
7. C) New Mangalore

II.

8. The Greater Mysore State came into existence on November 1, 1956.
9. Bhatkal, Malpe, Karwar, Kumta, Chellakere, Honnavar.
10. Malenadu (Shivamogga).
11. Has a cool climate.
12. It has over 80,000 species of flora and fauna.
13. Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada.

III.

14. Some districts in the Bayaluseeme region experience high temperatures in summer, earning the name “Hot Land.”
15. It receives heavy rainfall. Rivers flow rapidly down steep slopes.
16. It is a plateau with red soil, characterized by uneven terrain and a slope towards the east.
17. Charmadi, Shiradi, Agumbe, Hulikal.
18. Karnataka is located in southern India, in the western central part of the peninsula, spanning between 11°31’ and 18°45’ North latitude and 74°12’ and 78°40’ East longitude.

19.

1. Northernmost point of Karnataka: Aurad.
2. Capital of Karnataka: Bengaluru.
3. Coastal region: Canara Coast.
4. Largest port in Karnataka: New Mangalore.
5. Largest monolith hill: Madhugiri Hill.



Geography Chapter 11:
NATURAL DIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

I.

1. C) Nayakanahatti
2. A) Low temperature and high pressure.
3. B) Red Soil
4. D) Coast
5. B) Vijayapura
6. Both Statement A and Reason R are correct.
7. C) Helps coffee plants bloom.

II.

8. Landforms, vegetation, monsoon winds' impact, and geographical location.
9. The Western Ghats block monsoon winds, causing heavy rainfall, which decreases eastward.
10. Black soil has the ability to retain moisture for a long time.
11. Laterite soil is formed due to surface erosion in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
12. Sheds leaves in winter due to low moisture and sprouts in spring.
13. These forests contain valuable trees like teak, honne, matti, neem, mango, jackfruit, and sandalwood.
14. Low temperature, low rainfall, and humidity with clear skies.

III.

15.

- Karnataka ranks seventh in India for forest cover.
- Uttara Kannada has the most forest cover, while Vijayapura has the least.

- 21:19 parts of the land is forested.
- Includes evergreen, deciduous, and mixed forests.

16.

Red Soil	Black Soil
Formed from granite and gneiss rocks	Formed from the decomposition of basalt rocks
Contains iron oxide	Contains magnesium, aluminum, and iron oxides
High in lime and salt, low in organic matter	Retains moisture for a long time
Low moisture retention capacity	Suitable for cotton cultivation

17.

- Construction of contour bunds.
- Adoption of scientific farming.
- Afforestation.
- Adoption of alternative crops.
- Soil testing.
- Use of drip and sprinkler irrigation.

18.

- Availability of different soil types.
- Climatic diversity.
- Landforms.
- Proximity to the sea.
- Elevation above sea level.
- Humidity.

19.

Soil Type	Formation	Crops Grown	Districts Found
Red Soil	Formed from granite and gneiss rocks	Ragi, millets, sorghum, tobacco, pulses, etc.	Tumakuru, Bengaluru, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Mysuru
Black Soil	Formed from basalt rock decomposition	Cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, onion, etc.	Dharwad, Gadag, Ballari, Koppal, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Belagavi, Chitradurga
Laterite Soil	Formed by lime silicates dissolving in rainwater	Cashew, tea, pepper, rubber, coconut	Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shivamogga, Hassan, Kodagu, Belagavi
Alluvial Soil	Formed by river sedimentation	Paddy, coconut, areca nut, banana	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada

Geography Chapter 12:
WATER RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

I.

1. C) Raichur
2. B) Supply to Kolar gold mines
3. D) Doni River
4. C) Wells
5. B) West-flowing rivers

II.

6. Depletion of groundwater and reduced rainfall.
7. West-flowing rivers and east-flowing rivers.
8. Irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

III.

9.
- Useful for agriculture, industry, and commerce.
- Due to the scarcity of traditional energy sources.

10.
    - In ancient times, water was stored in wells for irrigation.
    - Tanks were constructed for irrigation.
    - During the Vijayanagara and Mysore rulers, canal irrigation became popular.
    - Recently, the use of borewells has increased.

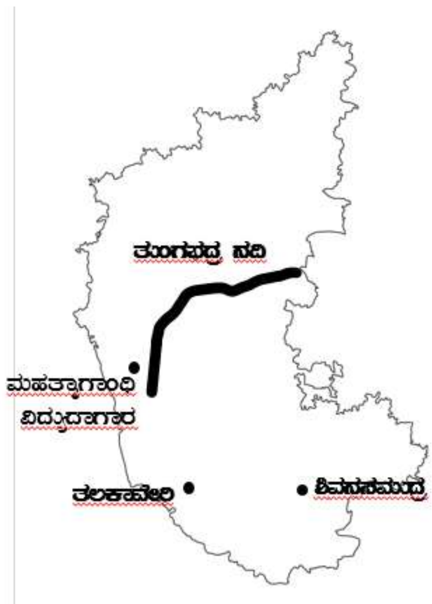
11.
    - Erratic and uncertain rainfall.
    - Uneven rainfall distribution.
    - Urbanization.
    - Deforestation.
    - Excessive drilling of borewells.

12.

West-Flowing Rivers	**East-Flowing Rivers**
Sharavathi, Kali, Gangavali, Netravathi, Varahi, Aghanashini, etc.	Krishna, Kaveri, Pennar, Palar, Hemavathi, Harangi, etc.

IV.

1. Tungabhadra River
2. Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Project
3. Talakaveri
4. Shivanasamudra



Geography Chapter 13:
LAND RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

I.

1. D) Kalaburagi
2. C) Commercial Agriculture
3. C) November - December
4. B) Maize
5. A) Rich in Nutrients

II.

6. **Ragi**: Ragi is a major millet crop grown in Karnataka, known for its high nutritional value.
7. **Pest and Disease Control**: Integrated pest management and organic methods are used to control pests and diseases in agriculture.
8. **Sandy Loam, Red Soil, High Temperature, Heavy Rainfall**: These conditions are ideal for growing crops like coffee and areca nut in Karnataka.
9. **Clayey Soil, Slopes, Shady Trees, High Density of Trees**: These are suitable for plantation crops like tea and rubber.

III.

10. **Importance of Agriculture**:
    1. It is an ancient primary occupation.
    2. It is a livelihood-based activity.
    3. It generates employment opportunities.
    4. It increases foreign exchange earnings.
    5. It serves as a source of income.
    6. It supplies raw materials to industries.
    7. It contributes to foreign exchange earnings.
    8. It supports economic progress.
11. **Types of Agriculture and Examples of Crops**:

Sl. No.	Type of Agriculture	Examples of Crops
1.	Subsistence Agriculture	Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Wheat
2.	Plantation Agriculture	Coffee, Tea, Rubber
3.	Commercial Agriculture	Tobacco, Cotton, Sugarcane, Flax
4.	Mixed Agriculture	Crops along with sheep, poultry, beekeeping, etc.

12. **Characteristics of a Tropical Crop**:
    1. It is a tropical crop.
    2. Requires 27°C temperature and 150-200 cm rainfall.
    3. Grows well in sandy and clayey mixed soil.
    4. Requires flat land.

Economics Chapter 14:
Economic Structure

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Agriculture, Industry, Service Sector
2. B) Barter System
3. C) Industrial Revolution
4. C) Technological Changes
5. D) Service Sector
6. C) Farmers Started Growing Commercial Crops
7. D) Household Units and Industrial Units
8. B) Static Economy
9. D) Environmental Pollution and Soil Erosion
10. C) Taxation
11. D) Lack of Skill and Training
12. B) Britain
13. D) Sugarcane

II.

14. **Economic Structure**: The changes in production, employment patterns, income levels, and technology use across various sectors of the economy are referred to as the economic structure.
15. **Sectors of Economy**: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors.
16. **Dominance of Agriculture**: Agriculture was the primary occupation in traditional economies.
17. **Capitalist Class**: The emergence of a class that invested capital in industries.
18. **Static Economy**: A state where no changes occur in the economy.
19. **Privatization, Liberalization, Globalization**: These are modern economic policies.
20. **Environment-Friendly Agriculture**: Use of organic manure and biopesticides.
21. **Subsistence Agriculture**: Growing food crops as per the needs of farmers.
22. **Household and Industrial Units**: The two main units in an economy.
23. **Sectors of Economy**: Agriculture, Industry, and Service sectors.

III.

24. **Changes in Economic Sectors**:

- Production
- Employment patterns

- Income levels
- Use of technology
- Changes in lifestyle

25. **Industrial Revolution and Capitalist Class**: Landlords under the Zamindari system invested their wealth as capital in industries, leading to the rise of the capitalist class during the Industrial Revolution.
26. **Shift to Commercial Crops**: Indian farmers moved from subsistence farming to growing crops for the market, such as cotton, sugarcane, flax, and spices, which supported agro-based industries.
27. **Modern Agricultural Practices**:

- High-yield seeds
- Mechanized farming
- Chemical fertilizers
- Pesticides and insecticides
- Biotechnology and irrigation
- Market reforms

IV.

28. **Reasons for Static Economy under British Rule**:

- Prolonged economic exploitation by the British, leading to poverty.
- Lack of nutritious food and healthcare, increasing mortality rates.
- Capital scarcity due to poverty.
- Use of outdated production methods in agriculture and industries.

29. **Environmental Impacts of Modern Agriculture**:

- Environmental pollution due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Loss of fertile land due to soil erosion.
- Depletion of groundwater due to excessive water use.
- Contamination of water sources due to heavy pesticide use.
- Decline in agricultural productivity.

30. **Characteristics of Traditional Economy**:

- Predominantly agriculture-based.
- Most people depended on agriculture.
- Focused on subsistence farming for basic needs.
- Simple lifestyle with minimal desires.
- Lack of division of labor.
- Barter system was prevalent.

V.

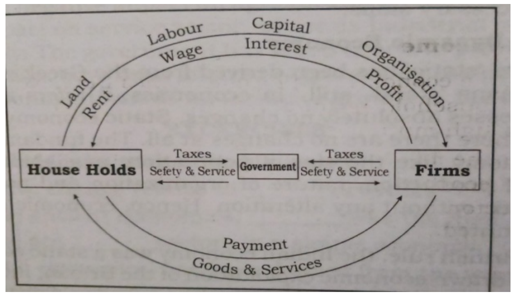
31. **Static vs. Dynamic Economy**:

- **Static Economy**:
  - Derived from the Greek word "Statike," meaning to stand still.
  - Refers to an economy with no changes.
  - Timeless, with no economic growth.
  - Economic components remain unchanged.
- **Dynamic Economy**:
  - Derived from the Greek word "Dynamikos," meaning powerful change.
  - Studies continuous changes in the economy over time.
  - Economic components constantly evolve.
  - Economic growth varies year to year.

32. **Reasons for India's Dynamic Economy Post-Independence**:

- Expansion of healthcare reduced mortality and increased life expectancy.
- Increased capital investment through Five-Year Plans.
- Adoption of modern technology in agriculture and industries.
- Rising production levels.
- Improved living standards.
- Economic reforms of 1991 (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) accelerated change.

33. **Interactions in a Simple Economy**:



- Household and industrial units are interdependent.
- Households supply land, labor, capital, and organization to industries.
- Industries produce goods and services for households, who pay in return.
- The government collects taxes, provides infrastructure, and ensures protection.

Economics Chapter 15:
Sectors of the Indian Economy

I.

1. B) Agriculture
2. C) Construction
3. B) Agro-based Industries
4. C) Banking
5. B) Manufacturing Sector
6. D) Transport and Communication
7. B) Paper Manufacturing
8. D) Government
9. C) BHEL
10. B) 1956
11. C) Multinational Companies
12. C) SONY
13. A) Privatization
14. D) Service Sector
15. B) Investors and Savers
16. C) 66.9
17. C) 2001
18. C) 75.36%
19. B) Coffee
20. C) 52%
21. C) 320 KM

22. C) HAL
23. C) Dakshina Kannada and Udupi
24. D) Hubballi
25. C) Service Sector

II.

26. **Classification of Economy**: The economy is divided into three sectors.
27. **Primary Sector**: Agriculture.
28. **Secondary Sector**: Various industries, construction, and power generation.
29. **Agro-based Industries**: Sugar, cotton textiles, and flax industries.
30. **Multinational Companies**: Companies with headquarters in one country and operations in multiple countries.
31. **Year of Economic Reforms**: 1991.
32. **Major Port**: New Mangalore.
33. **Establishment of State Bank of Mysore**: 1913.

III.

34. **Sectors of Indian Economy**:
- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary Sector
35. **Tertiary Sector Jobs**: Education, transport, tourism, insurance, public administration.
36. **Private Sector**: Related to individual and private companies. Examples: Tata, Birla, Jindal, Mahindra, Reliance.
37. **Multinational Companies**: Sony, Samsung, Hindustan Lever, Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services.
38. **Insurance**: A means of protection against financial loss. Types: General Insurance and Life Insurance.
39. **Communication**: A system for exchanging information and emotions. Examples: Postal services, telecommunications, newspapers, internet, and email.
40. **Private Sector Industries in Karnataka**:
- Infosys
- Wipro
- TVS Motorcycle Unit in Mysore
- Tata Motors in Dharwad
- Kirloskar
- Larsen & Toubro
41. **Government Measures for Agricultural Development**:
- Supply of improved seeds.
- Subsidized chemical fertilizers.
- Promotion of mechanized farming.
- Low-interest loans.
- Small and large irrigation projects.
- Encouragement for commercial crops.

IV.

42. **Primary Sector Jobs**:
    - Agriculture,
    - animal husbandry,
    - forestry, fisheries,

- mining,
- sericulture,
- poultry,
- bee keeping.

43. **Challenges Faced by Indian Agriculture**:

- Most farmers are small or marginal.
- Much agricultural land is rain-dependent.
- Low productivity in agriculture.
- Lack of modern equipment and techniques.
- Middlemen prevent fair prices for farmers.

44. **Secondary Sector (Manufacturing)**: Converts raw materials into finished products.

- **Based on Raw Materials**:
  - Agro-based industries
  - Forest-based industries
  - Mineral-based industries
- **Based on Ownership**:
  - Public sector enterprises
  - Private sector enterprises (MNCs, large, medium, and small-scale industries)

45. **Government Measures for Education**:

- National Literacy Mission (1988)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme (1995)
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (2009)

46. **Major Irrigation Projects in Karnataka**:

- Ghataprabha Project
- Malaprabha Project
- Tungabhadra Project
- Narayanpur Dam
- Alamatti Dam
- Hemavati Project
- Harangi Project
- Krishnarajasagar

47. **Major Crops in Karnataka**:

- **Food Crops**: Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Wheat, Maize, Barley
- **Commercial Crops**: Cotton, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Potato, Oilseeds, Coffee, Tea
- **Horticultural Crops**: Cardamom, Pepper, Mango, Coconut, Areca Nut, Banana, Spices

48. **Water Transport in Karnataka**:

- Karnataka has a 320 km coastline, ideal for water transport.
- New Mangalore is the major international port under central government control.
- 13 minor ports are managed by the state government.
- Karwar, Belekeri, Malpe, Bhatkal, and Honnavar are key ports.

V.

49. **Importance of Agricultural Sector**:

- Supports the livelihood of most people directly or indirectly.
- Supplies raw materials to agro-based industries.
- Provides food for humans and fodder for animals.

- Generates government revenue.
- Earns foreign exchange.
- Facilitates capital accumulation through farmers' savings.

50. **Importance of Industries**:

- Generates significant national income.
- Provides employment opportunities.
- Improves living standards.
- Supports agricultural modernization.
- Reduces pressure on agricultural land.
- Earns foreign exchange.
- Industrial areas develop as centers for trade, education, transport, and banking.

51. **Public Sector Enterprises in Karnataka**:

- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL)
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- Indian Telephone Industries (ITI)
- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)
- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT)

52. **Banking Sector in Karnataka**:

- Sir M. Visvesvaraya established the State Bank of Mysore in 1913.
- Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are considered the cradle of banking.
- Canara Bank was the first to sponsor a Regional Rural Bank (RRB) in Karnataka.
- 12 public sector banks, 16 private commercial banks, and RRBs operate in Karnataka.

Business studies Chapter 16:
MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS

I.

1. C) Division of Work
2. D) Planning
3. B) Leadership
4. B) J.L. Haynes

II.

5. **Principles of Management**:
    1. Division of Work
    2. Authority and Responsibility
    3. Discipline
    4. Unity of Command
    5. Direction
    6. Centralized Wage Management
    7. Scalar Chain
    8. Order
    9. Stability of Tenure
    10. Leadership
    11. Unity is Strength

6. **Qualities of a Manager**:
    1. Problem Analysis
    2. Planning
    3. Courage and Patience
    4. Foresight
    5. Wise Decision-Making
7. **Functions of Management**:
    1. Planning
    2. Organizing
    3. Staffing
    4. Directing
    5. Coordinating
    6. Controlling

8. **Individual vs. Group Decision-Making**:
    1. **Individual Decision**: Made by a single person, common in sole proprietorships.
    2. **Group Decision**: Made collectively by multiple individuals, common in partnerships.
9. **Steps in Decision-Making**:
    1. Analyzing the problem
    2. Formulating a plan for execution
    3. Exercising courage and patience
    4. Foresight
    5. Making wise decisions

PART 2

History Chapter 17:
The Ahom Dynasty The Mughals and The Marathas

I.

1. D) Sukapha
2. A) Akbar
3. C) Shah Jahan
4. B) Purandaragadh
5. B) Lachit Borphukan
6. C) 1526
7. A) Rana Pratap
8. D) Akbar

II.

9. Sher Shah
10. First Battle of Panipat
11. Jayadhwaj Simha, Chakradhwaj Simha, Udayaditya Simha
12. 1674
13. Dag Mahali
14. Todar Mal
15. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
16. Cherai Doi

III.

17. **Shah Jahan's Contributions**:
- Built the famous gem-encrusted Peacock Throne.
- Constructed the Taj Mahal in Agra in memory of his wife Mumtaz.
- Built the Red Fort in Delhi and its associated structures.
- His reign is considered the golden age of Mughal art and architecture.

18. **Mughal Painting**:
- Painting flourished during Humayun's reign.
- Persian artists Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad created various artworks.
- Akbar's court had 17 artists, 13 of whom were Hindus, including Dashwant, Basavana, Lala, and Mukund.
- Jahangir's court included artists like Ustad Mansur and Abdul Hasan, who painted large portraits of Mughal rulers and their queens.

19. **Shivaji's Revenue System**:
- Followed the Ryotwari system, which was farmer-friendly.
- Abolished the Jagirdari system.
- Taxes were collected in cash or kind.
- Imposed land taxes like Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.

20. **Mughal Literature**:
- Books were written in Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Hindi, and Sanskrit.
- Babar and Jahangir wrote their autobiographies, Babarnama and Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri.
- Abul Fazl wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama in Persian.
- Badauni translated the Ramayana, Faizi translated Lilavati, and Raja Todar Mal translated the Bhagavata Purana into Persian.

- Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas, and Surdas wrote Sur Sagar.

21. **Mughal Rulers**:

- Babar
- Humayun
- Akbar
- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan
- Aurangzeb

22. **Maratha Confederacy**:

- Scindia of Gwalior
- Holkar of Indore
- Bhonsle of Nagpur
- Gaikwad of Baroda

IV.

23. **Sher Shah's Administration**:

- The army was divided into units with appointed commanders.
- Sher Shah personally oversaw army organization, weapons, ammunition, and discipline.
- The government compensated farmers for crop damage during army movements.
- Built new forts in Delhi, Rohtas, Kanauj, and Patna.
- Classified land based on fertility (best, medium, low).
- Farmers paid land revenue to the government.
- Known for impartial justice, acting as the supreme judge.
- Held court every Wednesday evening.
- Introduced a silver coin called 'Dam' weighing 180 grains, continued by later Mughals.

24. **Baji Rao I**:

- Appointed Peshwa after Balaji Vishwanath's death at age 19.
- Expanded the Maratha kingdom in North India, capturing Gujarat and Malwa.
- Secured rights to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes.
- Conquered Chitradurga and Srirangapatna in Karnataka.
- Defeated Nizam-ul-Mulk at Bhopal, gaining vast territories and war reparations.
- Captured Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese and Janjira from the Siddis.
- Made Pune the administrative center.
- Restored Maratha glory, earning the title Shivaji II.

25. **Mughal Architecture**:

- Shah Jahan built Akbari Mahal, Taj Mahal, Jahangir Mahal, and forts in Agra.
- Constructed forts in Lahore and Allahabad modeled on Agra.
- Built the Red Fort in Delhi with structures like Diwan-i-Khas, Rang Mahal, Mumtaz Mahal, Moti Masjid, Nakkar Khana, and Khas Mahal.
- Constructed the Jama Masjid in Delhi.
- Akbar's reign saw the construction of Daulat Khana, Khwajabagh, Daptar Khana, Ibadat Khana, Maktab Khana, Jodhabai Palace, Panchmahal, and Birbal's house.

V.

26. **Shivaji and the Maratha Empire**:

- The Maratha Empire marked a new chapter in Indian history.
- Marathas fought Mughals to protect national integrity and resist foreign invasions.
- Shivaji was the most famous Maratha ruler, excelling in administration and expansion.

- Influenced by Maharashtra's saints, he defended Hinduism.
- Born in Shivneri, Pune, to Shahaji Bhonsle and Jijabai, a devout mother who instilled religious zeal and integrity.
- Trained by Dadaji Kondadev in warfare and scriptures.
- Mastered physical fitness, swordsmanship, horse riding, and other skills.
- Dreamed of an independent kingdom from childhood.
- Built an army of local Mavala youths trained in guerrilla warfare.
- Captured forts like Torana, Purandhar, Chakan, Sinhagad, and Jawali from the Bijapur Sultan.
- Renamed Hosakote near Torana as Raigad and built Pratapgad fort.

27. **Akbar's Administration**:

- Divided the empire into central, provincial, and pargana levels for administrative ease.
- Mansabdari system was a key feature.
- Akbar was the emperor, military commander, executive head, and chief justice.
- Assisted by four ministers: Vakil, Diwan, Mir Bakhshi, and Chief Sadr.
- Divided the empire into 15 provinces (Subhas).
- Each district had a Fauzdar, Amal Gujar, and Bitikchi.
- Parganas were managed by Shikdar, Amil, Potdar, and Kanungo.
- Established military ranks called Mansabs, overseen by Mansabdars.
- The army included infantry, cavalry, elephant units, and artillery.
- A separate department, Dag Mahali, branded horses.

28. **Maratha Achievements under Madhavrao**:

- Established Marathas as a dominant force in South and North India.
- Defeated Nizam at Ahmadnagar after the Panipat loss.
- Defeated Hyder Ali of Mysore.
- Won Srirangapatna in a second campaign against Hyder Ali, securing territories and reparations.
- Defeated Rajputs, Jats, and Rohillas in North India.
- Helped restore Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to the Delhi throne.
- Restored Maratha glory in a short period.

Hisory Chapter 18
BHAKTI PANTHA

I.

1. D) Chaitanya Charitamrita
2. A) Dohas
3. C) Shankaradeva
4. C) Bhajans
5. B) Purandaradasa
6. C) Guru Nanak

II.

7. Sufi works like Qutuban's *Mrigavati* and Malik Mohammad Jaisi's *Padmavat* uphold Sufi philosophy.
8. Kalhana
9. Kabir Panthis: Followers of Kabir's path.
10. Srimanta Shankaradeva
11. Purandaradasa

12. Shishunala Sharif

III.

13. **Bhakti Movement Philosophy**:

- Religious reformers and philosophers advocated a life of devotion.
- Promoted brotherhood and religious harmony.
- Worshipped God as Rama, Krishna, or Allah.
- Suggested devotion as the path to salvation.
- Emphasized a pure mind and complete surrender to God.

14. **Ramananda**:

- Born in a Brahmin family in Prayag.
- Follower of Ramanuja's philosophy.
- Founded a Vaishnava school based on love and devotion.
- Traveled across North India, popularizing the worship of Rama and Sita.
- Based in Varanasi.
- Opposed the caste system and allowed all castes to join his sect.
- Kabir was one of his followers.

15. **Guru Nanak**:

- His followers are called Sikhs.
- His teachings are compiled in the *Granth Sahib*, their holy book.

16. **Objectives of Bhakti Movement**:

- Reform Hindu practices.
- Foster harmony between Hindus and Muslims.
- Removed social inequalities.
- Promoted regional languages and Indian culture.

IV.

17. **Sufi Saints**:

- Originated from Persia, settled across India.
- Known as Peers, wore rough woolen clothes, hence called Sufis.
- Taught that God or Allah could be reached through love and devotion.
- Emphasized respect for all classes.
- Believed dance and music brought one closer to God.
- Composed songs in Urdu and Hindi to preach devotion.
- Works like *Mrigavati* and *Padmavat* reflect Sufi philosophy.

18. **Chaitanya**:

- A prominent Bhakti saint.
- Taught that caste differences could be eradicated through discipline and devotion purifies individuals.
- Popularized Krishna worship.
- Composed numerous devotional songs in praise of Krishna.
- Opposed the caste system and promoted brotherhood.
- His teachings are compiled in *Chaitanya Charitamrita*.

V.

19. Kabir:

- Disciple of Ramananda, spent most of his life in Varanasi.
- Condemned caste system and polytheism, proclaiming one God for Hindus and Muslims.
- Promoted harmony and tolerance between communities.

- Composed dohas (couplets) still recited by Hindus and Muslims.
- His followers are called Kabir Panthis.
- A major religious and social reformer.

20. **Shankaradeva**:

- Played a significant role in Assam's cultural and religious history.
- Contributed to Indian culture and music.
- His *Bhagavata* is written in Sanskrit, Assamese, and Brajavali.
- Started the Bhakti movement in Assam, influencing other parts of India.
- His movement, called Ekasarana Dharma or Vaishnava movement, emphasized unwavering love for Krishna.
- Advocated singing and listening to Krishna's praises to gain devotion.
- Unlike other Vaishnavas, his movement did not worship Radha alongside Krishna.
- Introduced the Saraniya system and fought social inequalities.

History Chapter 19:
EUROPE: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

I.

1. A) Francesco Petrarch
2. B) Protestant
3. D) Ignatius Loyola
4. D) Hargreaves
5. D) Tenant
6. A) 1453

II.

7. John Wycliffe
8. Italy
9. Bartholomew Dias
10. Vasco da Gama in 1498
11. Copernicus
12. Newton
13. **Industrial Revolution**: The 18th-century increase in machine-based industries led to a massive rise in production, known as the Industrial Revolution.

III.

15. **Renaissance Literature**:

- Italy was the homeland of great writers.
- France, England, Germany, and Spain also contributed significantly.
- Literature focused on secular themes rather than religion.
- Writings explored human anatomy and other subjects.
- Regional European languages gained prominence over Latin.

16. **Impact of Geographical Discoveries**:

- The Earth was recognized as round and vast.
- **Trade Monopoly Competition**: European nations competed to establish colonies in newly discovered lands, intensifying trade rivalries in America, Africa, and Asia.
- **Wealth Accumulation**: Colonies supplied raw materials, enriching European nations.

- **Capitalism and Industrial Revolution**: European countries' wealth fueled capitalism and sparked the Industrial Revolution.

17. **Martin Luther and Protestantism**:

- Martin Luther rejected Catholic Church doctrines and opposed the sale of indulgences in 1517.
- The Catholic Church believed the Pope had the power to reduce sinners' punishment, granted through Christ's and missionaries' good deeds.
- Luther fiercely opposed indulgence sales.
- His followers were called Protestants, comprising half of Germany's population.
- The Thirty Years' War resulted from Catholic-Protestant conflicts.

18. **Factors Leading to Industrial Revolution**:

- Increased trade and demand for finished goods due to colonies.
- Traditional production methods couldn't meet demand.
- Intellectual awakening and profit motives emerged.
- Rise of capitalism and European imperialism.
- Well-developed banking systems encouraged better production methods.
- New methods in industry and transport transformed the economy.

IV.

19. **Causes of Industrial Revolution**:

- Renaissance-inspired scientific inventions led to machine production.
- Colonies increased trade and demand for finished goods.
- Abundant raw material supply from colonies at low costs.
- Emergence of a working class dependent on industries.
- Increased capital investment.
- Political stability in England.

20. **Factors Contributing to Renaissance**:

- Fall of Constantinople in 1453.
- Decline of feudalism.
- Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in Germany.
- Geographical explorations.
- Support from European princes, merchants, and clergy for scholars, artists, and scientists.

21. **Scientific Advancements in Renaissance**:

- Modern science emerged during the Renaissance.
- Francis Bacon declared ancient scientific conclusions invalid.
- Descartes advocated questioning before accepting ideas.
- Copernicus disproved Ptolemy's geocentric theory, proposing a heliocentric model.
- Kepler showed planets orbit the Sun in elliptical paths.
- Galileo invented the telescope.
- Newton discovered the laws of gravity.
- Andreas Vesalius wrote a scientific book on human anatomy.

V.

22. **Causes of Reformation**:

- **Religious Causes**: Corruption and immorality in the Roman Catholic Church, with Popes and clergy living luxuriously (e.g., Pope Alexander VI had 11 wives and 6 children). Sale of indulgences to fund St. Peter's Church was opposed by Martin Luther, Boccaccio, Erasmus, and John Wycliffe.
- **Political Causes**: Medieval conflicts between emperors and Popes hurt imperial pride.

- **Rise of Nationalism**: Nations like England, Spain, France, and Portugal resented Church interference.
- **Renaissance Influence**: Humanism, rationalism, and scientific methods encouraged questioning religious issues.
- **Revolutionary Changes**: Rise of the middle class, expansion of trade, geographical discoveries, wealth accumulation, and capitalism.

23. **Impact of Industrial Revolution**:

- Increased demand for machines due to industrial changes.
- Economic and social transformations occurred.
- New factories were established.
- Production costs decreased, making goods affordable.
- Cottage industries collapsed, unable to compete with large factories.
- Wealth inequality widened.
- Migration from villages to towns increased.
- Rise of the capitalist class.
- Tensions between owners and workers led to class conflicts.

24. **Characteristics of Renaissance**:

- **Humanism**: Belief that humans are central to all events.
- **Rationalism**: Examining ideas logically without prejudice.
- **Creativity**: Encouraged artistic and intellectual innovation.
- **Development of Regional Languages**: English, Italian, and German literature gained prominence.
- **Critical Inquiry**: Questioning established norms.
- **Economic and Social Changes**: Shift from agriculture to commerce and industry, with fundamental social changes.
- **Cultural Aspiration**: Desire to emulate superior cultures, termed "imitation of the best."
- **Independent Thinking and Curiosity**: Promoted free thought and exploration.

History Chapter 20: Revolutions and the Rise of Nation-States

I.

1. D) Philadelphia
2. A) Joseph Mazzini
3. A) Montesquieu
4. D) Bismarck
5. B) Decline of Feudalism
6. B) France and England
7. C) George Washington
8. A) Paris Agreement
9. C) Montesquieu
10. B) Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini

II.

11. July 4
12. Mazzini
13. Louis XVI
14. July 14, 1789
15. Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu

16. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
17. Rousseau
18. Garibaldi

III.

19. **Impact of French Revolution**:
- Abolished feudalism.
- Revoked privileges of clergy and nobles.
- Confiscated land from the wealthy.
- Placed the Church under state control.
- Introduced uniform administration nationwide.
- Ensured liberty, equality, and fraternity for citizens.

20. **Mazzini's Role**:
- A renowned revolutionary thinker and writer.
- Inspired Italian youth through his writings in *Italy, Austria, Papacy*.
- Promoted national unification, independence, and rebellion.
- Founded the "Young Italy" army to achieve national independence and unification.

21. **Philosophers' Influence**:
- **Montesquieu**: Condemned the divine right of kings in *Spirit of the Laws* and supported constitutional government.
- **Rousseau**: In *The Social Contract*, noted that "man is born free but is everywhere in chains."
- **Voltaire**: Criticized French traditions, monotheism, and blind beliefs, questioning the Roman Catholic Church.

22. **French Monarchy's Role in Revolution**:
- France was ruled by the Bourbon dynasty.
- Louis XVI led a lavish and extravagant life, neglecting state affairs.
- His wife, Marie Antoinette, an Austrian princess, interfered in governance.
- She was hated as a foreigner and for her indifference.
- Louis XVI's inability to control her led to a crisis, culminating in the revolution.

IV.

23. **Causes of American Revolution**:
- Rise of nationalism and desire for independence in colonies.
- Impact of the Seven Years' War.
- Navigation Acts and laws.
- Influence of writers like Thomas Paine, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Edward Coke, and Benjamin Franklin.
- British tax policies: Quebec Act, Townshend Acts, Sugar and Molasses Act, Stamp Act.
- Boston Tea Party.

24. **Economic Conditions in Pre-Revolutionary France**:
- France was predominantly agricultural.
- Despite advancements, agricultural production lagged.
- Crop yields were low.
- Farmers faced severe challenges.
- Famines were frequent, leading to riots over food.
- Industries were controlled by labor guilds, hindered by internal conflicts and official interference.
- Productivity remained low.

V.

25. **Otto von Bismarck and German Unification**:

- Architect of German unification, served as Prussia's Prime Minister under King William I.
- Understood unification was possible only under Prussian leadership.
- Aimed to expel Austria from the German Confederation and transform Germany into Prussia.
- Believed only a "blood and iron" policy could achieve this.
- Sought to annex Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark, achieving this with Austria's help.
- Recognized war with France was necessary for unification.
- Defeated Napoleon III, enabling the merger of southern German states with the German Confederation.

26. **Count Cavour and Italian Unification**:

- A key figure in Italian unification, served as Sardinia's Prime Minister.
- Founded *Risorgimento*, a journal to revive Italian literature.
- Influenced people and rulers through powerful writings.
- Aimed to expel Austria and make Sardinia Italy's strongest state.
- Introduced reforms to make Sardinia progressive.
- Made a secret agreement with France to defeat Austria and expel it from Lombardy.
- Merged Sardinia and Lombardy with Italy.
- Supported revolutions in Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and northern Papal states, merging them with Sardinia.
- Secretly encouraged Garibaldi to invade Sicily.

Political Science Chapter 21:
THE ELECTION SYSTEM

I.

1. B) 324
2. C) 61st
3. B) Chief Election Commissioner holds more authority
4. C) 48

II.

5) The period from fixing the election date to announcing the results is called the "Model Code of Conduct Period," during which the Election Commission discharges its responsibilities.
6) State Election Commission
7) By issuing voter identity cards
8) The election process begins with the issuance of an election notification by the Election Commission.
9) Political parties and candidates make promises to provide facilities and benefits to voters to secure their votes, and these promises are called an 'Election Manifesto.'
10) In Gram Panchayat elections
11) Braille script
12) A government formed by a coalition of two or more political parties is called a 'Coalition Government.'
13) When a coalition party supports a major party without participating in governance, it is referred to as 'External Support.'
14) Election Commission
15) 'Indian Press Council'

III.

16) Four qualifying dates are fixed: January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

17) Political parties are essential and inevitable in democratic governments.

- Political parties act as a bridge connecting representatives, the government, and the public.
- They play a key role in formulating rules and laws for social and economic progress.
- Political parties sometimes serve as training centers for those aspiring to enter politics.

18. Four documents a voter can show for identification at the polling station:

- Voter ID with photograph (EPIC)
- Permanent Account Number (PAN) card issued by the Income Tax Department
- Aadhaar card
- Driving license, among other documents.

19. Details printed on the 'ballot paper':

- Names of all candidates contesting the election.
- Symbols assigned to each candidate by the Election Commission of India.

20. Media for sharing 'public opinion':
    Radio, television, newspapers, magazines, the internet, and social media platforms help share public opinion.

IV.

21) Structure of the Election Commission of India:

- Article 324 of the Constitution outlines the formation of the Election Commission of India.
- It was established on January 25, 1950.
- Initially, it consisted of only one Chief Election Commissioner.
- Since 1993, it comprises one Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners.
- All three Commissioners have equal powers.
- In case of disagreements, decisions are made by majority.

22. Stages of the election process:

- Election notification
- Candidate nomination
- Scrutiny of nomination papers
- Withdrawal of nominations
- Election campaign
- Polling day
- Vote counting

23. Names of national parties:

- Indian National Congress (INC)
- Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M))
- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- National People's Party (NPP)
- Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)

V.

24) Electoral Constituency:

- For election purposes, the country and states are divided into smaller electoral divisions called constituencies.
- These constituencies are divided based on population.

- There are two types: Lok Sabha constituencies and Vidhan Sabha constituencies.
- Candidates elected from Lok Sabha constituencies are called Members of Parliament (MPs).
- Candidates elected from Vidhan Sabha constituencies are called Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs).
- Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per regulations.
- After the 128th Constitutional Amendment (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) becomes law, 33% of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies will be reserved for women.
- These are called reserved constituencies.

Political Science Chapter 22:
DEFENCE OF THE NATION

I.

1. D) New Delhi
2. C) 1965
3. A) Khadakwasla
4. C) Admiral
5. A) October 9

II. One-Mark Questions

6) Sea Bird
7) Indian Army
8) Mhow
9) New Delhi
10) Vayam Rakshamah (We Protect)
11) 1) Param Vir Chakra, 2) Maha Vir Chakra, 3) Vir Chakra

III.

12) Main functions of the Army:

- Protection from external aggression.
- Safeguarding the entire territory.
- Preserving national integrity.
- Border security.
- Responding to natural disasters.
- Assisting victims during earthquakes, floods, or landslides.

13. Five departments of the Ministry of Defence:

- Department of Defence
- Department of Defence Production
- Department of Defence Research and Development
- Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare
- Department of Military Affairs

14. Eligibility for military recruitment:

- Open to all regardless of caste, religion, or community.
- Requires physical and mental fitness, educational qualifications, and specific technical skills for certain roles.
- Recruitment is proportional to the male population in states and union territories.
- Air Force recruitment through the Central Air Force Selection Board.
- Navy recruitment through the Naval Recruitment Organization.

- Special schemes for women's recruitment in all three forces.

15. Role of Indian defense forces in international peacekeeping:

- Participate in UN peacekeeping missions.
- Earned global respect.
- Serve under UN supervision in Gaza, North and South Korea, Congo, Sri Lanka, and Sierra Leone.
- Helped Bangladesh gain independence in 1971.

16. Benefits for NCC cadets:

- Special opportunities to join defense forces.
- Reserved seats in professional colleges for outstanding trainees.
- Training in weapon handling.

17. Operational Commands of the Indian Air Force:

- Training Command, Bengaluru - Karnataka
- Maintenance Command, Nagpur - Maharashtra

IV.

18) Indian Air Force Training Centers:

- Air Force Academy, Dundigal (Hyderabad) - Telangana
- Basic Flying Training School, Prayagraj - Uttar Pradesh
- Airmen Training School, Sambra, Belagavi - Karnataka
- Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, Bengaluru - Karnataka
- College of Air Warfare, Secunderabad - Telangana

19. Components of India's second line of defense:

- Territorial Army
- National Cadet Corps (NCC)
- Indian Coast Guard
- Border Security Force
- Civil Defence
- Home Guards
- Red Cross

V.

20) Fundamental principles of the Indian Red Cross:

- Humanity
- Impartiality
- Neutrality
- Independence
- Voluntary Service
- Unity
- Universality

21. Commands of the Indian Army:

- Northern Command, Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir)
- Southern Command, Pune (Maharashtra)
- Eastern Command, Kolkata (West Bengal)
- Western Command, Chandimandir (Chandigarh)
- South Western Command, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- Central Command, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
- Training Command, Mhow (Madhya Pradesh)

Political Science Chapter 23:
NATIONAL INTEGRATION

I.

1. A) Peacock
2. B) Republic Day

II.

3) Tiger
4) The feeling among a nation's people that they are all one.
5) The Indian Constitution recognizes 22 languages as official/scheduled languages.
6) Swatantrata, Gantantrata, Gandhian ideology

III.

7) Factors determining nationality:
- The feeling of belonging to a common motherland.
- Pride in shared culture and emotional attachment to historical and natural heritage.

8. How secularism promotes national unity:
    - India is a secular nation.
    - Every citizen enjoys the right to follow their religion freely.
    - Secularism ensures equality of all religions.
    - This promotes national unity by fostering harmony.
9. "India has unity amidst diversity" because:
    - Despite geographical, social, linguistic, traditional, political, religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity, there is unity in the Indian way of life from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari.
    - Uniform governance, accessible communication, modern education, and legal systems contribute to this unity.

IV.

10) Interdependence among various regions of India:
- Central and state governments work toward common goals.
- Each region depends on others economically.
- Regional products contribute to economic growth.
- For example, coffee from Karnataka and saffron from Jammu and Kashmir.
- No region is entirely self-sufficient.
- This interdependence reinforces national unity.

11. Factors enhancing national unity in India:
- Secularism
- Democracy
- National festivals
- National symbols
- Interdependence
- Communication systems
- Mass media

V.

12) Factors fostering unity amidst India's diversity:
- Geographical unity: From the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, India's diverse landscapes unite its people.

- Political unity: A single constitution, democracy, legal system, and education framework bind the nation.
- Religious unity: India is home to various religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, and others, fostering inclusivity.
- Linguistic unity: Despite diverse languages, Hindi and English serve as link languages, and people across India speak multiple languages.
- Cultural unity: Shared traditions and festivals strengthen national bonds.

Political Science Chapter 24:
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I.

1. B) Jeremy Bentham
2. A) With the establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Chair

II.

3) International relations is also called international politics, defined as the struggle for power and its use among nations.
4) According to Quincy Wright, international relations studies the interactions between groups, states, nations, governments, people, regions, federations, and religious, cultural, and industrial organizations.
5) To provide education related to foreign services.
6) The reason for using practical and analytical methods in international relations is to make the study scientific.
7) Jeremy Bentham
8) University of Wales, Britain
9) E.H. Carr

III.

10) Role of formal and informal organizations in international relations:

- Formal organizations like the UN, World Bank, and IMF play significant roles.
- Informal organizations, such as violent groups, pose threats to global peace and security.
- Both types influence global politics in their own way.

11. Foreign policy as an integral part of international relations:

- Foreign policies of nations form the foundation of international relations.
- They reflect a country's objectives, goals, and achievements.
- Thus, foreign policy is an inseparable part of international relations.

12. How the study of international relations awakens global consciousness:

- It highlights diverse interests and beliefs among nations while fostering a sense of shared humanity.
- This promotes global peace.
- It awakens global consciousness.
- The study of international relations supports this process.

IV.

13) Scope of international relations:

- Study of international relations
- Study of international politics
- Study of international actors
- Foreign policy
- War and peace

- Creation and dissemination of international relations theories
- Study of national power centers

14. Major global challenges addressed by international relations:

- Hunger
- Malnutrition
- Poverty
- Ill-health
- Illiteracy
- Unemployment
- Conflict
- War
- Terrorism
- Climate change
- Biological issues

15. Importance of studying international relations:

- Introduces the realistic nature of global politics.
- Helps understand national interests.
- Provides knowledge about global challenges.
- Awakens global consciousness.
- Highlights the importance of foreign policy.
- Facilitates understanding of international organizations.

V.

16) Nature of international relations:

- Dynamic and evolving nature
- Interdisciplinary subject
- Nation-state as the primary unit
- National interest and power as core elements
- Struggle for power
- Interaction and reaction among nations
- Use of practical and analytical methods for theory-building
- Role of formal and informal organizations

Sociology Chapter 25:
SOCIALIZATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

I.

1. B) Socialization
2. C) Family
3. D) Mother
4. D) Throughout an individual's life
5. C) Television
6. D) Changes students' behavior, knowledge, and attitudes
7. A) Village
8. B) Gender discrimination
9. D) Providing education and employment opportunities to women
10. D) Impact of modernity

II.

11) The process by which a child grows and develops into a social being is called socialization.
12) Socialization is a universal and lifelong process across all societies.
13) Age, experience, influence of elders, friends, and peers.
14) Dividing and performing tasks is called division of labor.
15) Education, economic progress, special government programs, and urban development.
16) Television, films, newspapers, magazines, radio, etc.
17) Socialization based on gender is called differential socialization.

III.

18) Major agents of socialization:
- Family
- Peers
- Religion
- School
- Mass media
- Neighborhood

19. Religion helps instill morality, traditions, social service, charity, and values.
20. Peers foster cooperation, adaptability, and teach things not learned from parents or teachers.
21. Moral education teaches values like honesty, respect, responsibility, love, affection, and friendship.
22. Jobs in steel factories, tunneling, deep-sea resource extraction, and mining.
23. Implementation of equality, special government programs for girls' education, economic progress, urban development, and changing social attitudes.

IV.

24) Socialization:
- It is the process of an individual becoming a social being.
- It is universal and lifelong.
- Influenced by human culture.
- Involves learning and adopting various behaviors.
- Helps individuals adopt traditions, values, and ethical principles.

25. Role of family in socialization:
- The home is the first school, and the mother is the first teacher.
- Children learn values like love, trust, patience, empathy, and cooperation.
- Parents encourage good behavior.
- They correct mistakes through discipline.
- Children develop respect for elders.

26. Role of the neighborhood in socialization:
- A neighborhood is a small community with shared characteristics.
- It is small in size.
- Residents have mutual relationships.
- Provides essential services to local people.
- Neighbors participate in each other's joys, sorrows, and events.
- They engage in festivals, marriages, and religious ceremonies.
- Neighborhoods have a strong influence in rural areas.

V.

27) Major functions of socialization:
- Makes humans social beings.

- Aids personality development.
- Instills discipline in life.
- Provides opportunities to learn and adopt skills.
- Helps develop appropriate aspirations.
- Reduces social disparities.
- Offers opportunities to shape a bright future.
- Contributes to cultural continuity.
- Strengthens social systems.

28. Influence of teachers and friends on personality:

- Teachers and friends shape good behavior, harmony, and equality.
- They foster qualities like love, trust, patience, and empathy.
- Help individuals adopt life values.
- Encourage participation in constructive activities.
- Provide vocational, sex, spiritual, and physical education.
- Teach life skills.

Sociology Chapter 26: Community

I.

1. B) A group of people with common identity and values
2. C) Changes in production technology
3. C) 50,000
4. B) Agriculture
5. A) Social diversity
6. C) Increased social mobility
7. D) Rural community
8. D) Forests, valleys, hills
9. B) India
10. D) Informal control
11. B) Employment opportunities
12. B) Industrialization and urbanization
13. C) Mongols
14. B) Tribal and indigenous community
15. B) Illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment

II.

16) A community is a group of people living in a specific geographical area with common rules, values, and identity.
17) Agriculture
18) A city is a permanent settlement with a relatively large size, high population density, and social diversity.
19) Industrialization refers to changes in the technology used for producing goods and services.
20) Rural people migrating to cities in search of employment.
21) People's diverse cultural and social backgrounds.
22) Tribal-indigenous community
23) Northeast zone tribals, Central zone tribals, Southern tribals

III.

24) Characteristics of a community:

- Group of people
- Specific limited area
- Sense of unity
- Common outlook on life
- Not established by law

25. Divisions of tribal communities in India:

- Northeast zone tribals: Garo, Limbu, Chikma
- Central zone tribals: Santal, Kol, Munda, Bhil
- Southern tribals: Soliga, Yerava, Toda, Chenchu

26. States where Northeast zone tribals are found: Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Manipur
27. Southern India tribal communities: Soliga, Yerava, Toda, Kota, Chenchu, Kadar
28. Jarawa, Onge, Sentinelese, Andaman and Nicobar

IV.

29) Characteristics of an urban community:

- Social diversity
- Anonymity
- High social mobility
- Emphasis on individualism, luxury, and personal identity
- Growth of associations and organizations
- Small family size
- Rapid social transformation

30. Problems of rural communities:

- Agricultural issues
- Challenges in cottage industries
- Illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment
- Lack of healthcare systems
- Lack of civic amenities

31. Importance of rural communities:

- Pillars of Indian society
- Dominance of agriculture
- Cultural richness
- Cultural and historical contributions
- Complete social organization

32. Impacts of industrialization:

- Decline of cottage industries
- Migration of rural people to urban and industrial areas
- Increased geographical and occupational mobility
- Bringing people together
- Development of transportation facilities

V.

33) Characteristics of rural communities:

- Small-sized community
- Close relationships
- Social unity

- Informal control
- Importance of joint families
- Dominance of agriculture
- Influence of nature
- Influence of the neighborhood
- Simplicity
- Strong religious beliefs
- Traditional outlook
- Prevalence of caste system
- Illiteracy and poverty

34. Characteristics of tribal communities:

- Common territory
- Family or group of families
- Endogamous kinship system
- Common language
- Simplicity and self-sufficiency
- Common religion
- Common culture
- Common name
- Strong sense of unity
- Illiteracy

Geography Chapter 27:
Mineral Resources of Karnataka

I.

1. C) Manganese
2. D) Ballari
3. B) Belagavi
4. D) Gold
5. 1-E, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

II.

6. National parks help prevent deforestation.
7. Manganese is used in alloy production for steel, chemicals, electrical industries, calico printing, and dye manufacturing.
8. Karnataka ranks first in gold production in India.
9. Bauxite ore is increasingly used in aluminum production, cement, and steel manufacturing.

III.

10. Karnataka is called the “Land of Gold.”
    1. Gold mines: Nandi Durga, Urigaon, Champion Reef, Mysuru Mine.
    2. Other areas: Raichur Patti, Tumakuru, Ballari, Ajjanahalli, Gadag’s Mulagund, and Kappatagudda.
11. Areas with iron ore: Ballari, Vijayanagar, Chikkamagaluru, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Gadag.
12. Major minerals and their locations:

    1. Iron ore: Ballari, Vijayanagar, Chikkamagaluru, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Gadag.
    2. Manganese ore: Ballari, Shivamogga, Vijayapura, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Uttara Kannada, Gadag.
    3. Bauxite ore: Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Belagavi, Udupi.
    4. Gold ore: Raichur, Tumakuru, Gadag, Hassan.
13. National parks protect biodiversity.

Geography Chapter 28:
TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA

I.

1. B) Soldiers and Administration
2. C) National Highway
3. D) Rail Transport
4. C) Traffic Problem Management
5. B) Belagavi

II.

6. Because urban roads are more prevalent here.
7. Kempegowda International Airport.
8.
    1. High-speed transport
    2. To quickly transport to distant places
    3. During emergency situations
9.
    1. Due to the high volume of goods being exported and imported

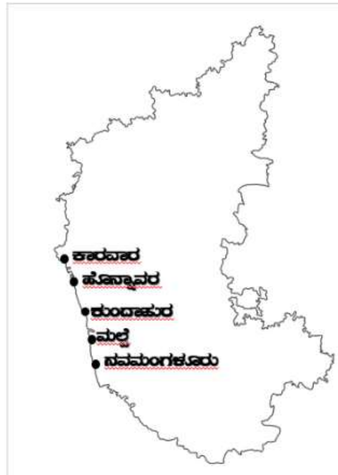
III.

10.
    1. Population connectivity
    2. Low-cost construction
    3. Goods transportation
    4. Coffee industry and commercial progress

11.
    1. Support for agriculture and trade progress
    2. Utilization of natural resources
    3. Transport of finished goods to markets
    4. Passenger transport

12.
    1. Connects every village, town, and other populated areas
    2. Roads can be constructed easily and at low cost
    3. Goods and passengers can be transported to every corner of the state

13 .



Geography Chapter 29:
INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA

I.

1. B) Davanagere
2. D) Promoting the textile industry
3. C) Bengaluru – Kolar – Tumakuru
4. C) Bengaluru

II.

5. Urbanization, industrialization, and increased construction activities.
6. Shortage of raw cotton, outdated machinery, power shortages, rising production costs, and competition from synthetic fibers.
7. Paper manufacturing and liquor production.

III.

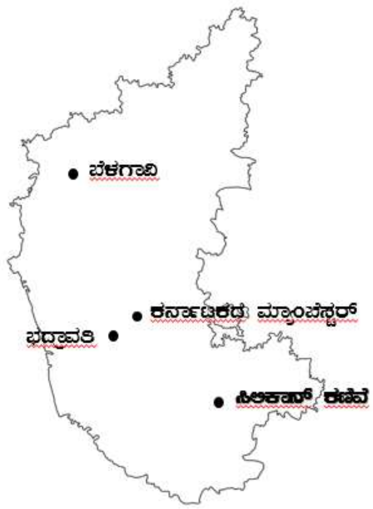
8.
    1. Employment growth
    2. Efficient use of raw materials
    3. Support for agriculture
    4. Foreign exchange earnings
    5. Resource utilization
    6. Market development
    7. National defence

9.
    1. Suitable climate
    2. Water supply
    3. Transport system
    4. Availability of labour
    5. Large market
    6. Technology
    7. Availability of raw materials

10.
    1. Urbanization and industrialization have expanded significantly in Karnataka
    2. Demand for cement has increased due to construction activities

11.

1. Bengaluru – Kolar – Tumakuru industrial zone
2. Belagavi – Dharwad industrial zone
3. Dakshina Kannada – Udupi industrial zone
4. Ballari – Raichur – Koppal industrial zone
5. Mysuru – Mandya industrial zone



Geography Chapter 30:
MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES OF KARNATAKA

I.

1. C) Chikkaballapur
2. B) Gokak Falls
3. C) Mysuru
4. D) To protect tourist centers

II.

5. Providing basic facilities to tourists.
6. Nandi Giridhama.
7. Uttara Kannada.
8. "One State, Many Worlds"

III.

9.
   - Basic infrastructure
   - Cleanliness and hygiene
   - Medical facilities
   - Food and essential supplies
   - Guidance
   - Safety and security
   - Adequate transport facilities

10.

1. Business transactions

   2. Curiosity
   3. Health improvement
   4. Leisure
   5. Visiting beautiful places
   6. Knowledge acquisition

11.
   1. For future generations
   2. To introduce past history
   3. To preserve and promote rich culture
   4. To understand the land, language, and civilization

Economics Chapter 31:
Money and Credit

I.

1. B) Bartering goods for goods
2. B) Rupee
3. C) Medium of exchange
4. B) Gold coins
5. B) Reserve Bank of India
6. C) Bank money
7. A) Agriculture
8. C) Fixed deposit account
9. B) 1949
10. C) Reserve Bank of India
11. C) Conducting foreign trade

II.

12) Money is a widely accepted medium used for payments for goods or settling business debts.
13) In ancient times, people exchanged goods without using money, known as the barter system.
14) Cheque, Demand Draft, Credit Card, Debit Card.
15) Reserve Bank of India.
16) Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, and Industrial Finance Corporation.
17) 14 banks were nationalized in 1969, and 6 banks in 1980.
18) 1935.
19) Commercial banks and post offices.
20) Business institutions, traders, and public authorities open current accounts, allowing unlimited deposits and withdrawals daily.
21) Bank of banks, Central Bank, Mother of Banks.

III. Short Answers:

22) Money facilitates the purchase of goods and services and is universally accepted as a medium of payment, measurement, and store of value.
23) Disadvantages of the barter system:

- Mutual desire matching problem

- Universal valuation problem
- Indivisibility of goods problem
- Wealth storage problem

24. Credit cards allow purchases on credit to be paid later, while debit cards deduct payments directly from a savings account.
25. Primary functions of money: Medium of exchange and measure of value.
26. Credit is an agreement where the lender provides money, goods, or services to the borrower with the promise of future repayment. Types: Formal and informal credit.
27.
    - Accepting government deposits

- Collecting taxes and making other payments
- Issuing government bonds and treasury bills

IV.

28) * Collects public savings

- Aids capital accumulation
- Facilitates payments through cheques
- Provides loans at market interest rates
- Supports agriculture, industry, and service sector development
- Issues demand drafts, credit cards, and debit cards
- Invests in shares
- Plays a key role in credit creation

29. Types of banks in India:

- Industrial banks (e.g., Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation)
- Exchange banks
- Savings banks (post offices, commercial banks)
- Cooperative banks
- Land mortgage banks

30. Types of bank accounts:
    A) Savings account
    B) Current account
    C) Recurring deposit account
    D) Fixed deposit account

V.

31) Stages of money evolution:

- Barter system
- Commodity money
- Metallic money
- Paper money
- Bank money

32. Functions of money:
    A) Primary functions:
    - Medium of exchange
    - Measure of value

    B) Secondary functions:
    - Deferred payment standard

- Store of value or purchasing power
- Transfer of value

C) Other functions:

- Basis for credit
- Increases capital productivity

33. Functions of the Reserve Bank of India:

- Monopoly over note issuance
- Acts as the government's bank
- Bank of banks
- National payment clearinghouse
- Regulator of credit
- Oversees foreign exchange reserves
- Publishes economic statistics and information
- Promotes banking habits
- Provides facilities for agriculture

Economics Chapter 32:
Labour and Employment

I.

1. B) Labour
2. B) A mother caring for her sick child
3. C) By workers
4. A) 15 to 60
5. C) Physical labor and mental labor
6. C) Increases profit
7. B) Seasonal unemployment
8. C) Low wages
9. C) A mother caring for her child
10. C) Monotony in work
11. B) Confining women to the household
12. B) Population growth
13. A) 1976
14. C) Below 14 years
15. A) Disguised and seasonal unemployment

II.

16) Labor is the physical or mental effort used to produce goods or services.
17) Factors of production: Land, labor, capital, and organization.
18) Agricultural laborers' work.
19) Reproductive labor is unpaid household work performed by women, such as childcare.
20) Division of labor increases efficiency and production quality.
21) To gain employment opportunities.
22) Jobs in agriculture and some industries are seasonal.
23) A child below 14 years working for wages is called child labor.
24) The Child Labor Prohibition Act was enacted in 1986.
25) Unemployment occurs when a worker is willing to work at the current market rate but cannot find a job.

III.

26) Types of labour:

- Based on nature: Physical and mental labour
- Based on skill: Skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour
- Based on training: Professional and administrative labour
- Based on income: Productive and reproductive labour

27. A bonded labourer is someone who works to repay a loan until it is cleared, under a fixed agreement. The Bonded Labour Abolition Act was enacted in 1976.
28.
    - **Disguised unemployment**: Excess manpower with zero marginal productivity; removing extra workers does not reduce output.

- **Seasonal unemployment**: Jobs in agriculture and certain industries are seasonal, leaving workers unemployed during off-seasons.

IV.

29) Characteristics of labour:

- Labour cannot be separated from the worker
- Labour cannot be stored
- Labour supply changes with time
- Labour capacity varies
- Labour is an active factor of production
- Labour is less mobile

30. Importance of labour in production:

- Labour is a critical production factor
- Activates other factors of production
- No production is possible without labour
- Organizes production factors effectively
- Labour supply determines national development
- Plays a key role in national progress

31. Productive labour generates income or utility, while reproductive labour involves unpaid household work, such as childbirth and childcare, performed by women.

V.

32) Advantages of division of labour:

- Increases labour efficiency
- Improves production quality
- Increases profits
- Reduces average costs
- Enables research and development

  Disadvantages:

- Creates monotony in work
- Lack of responsibility
- Over-dependence
- Leads to unemployment
- Causes class conflicts

33. Types of unemployment:

    A) Rural unemployment:

    - Disguised unemployment

- Seasonal unemployment

  B) Urban unemployment:
- Industrial unemployment
- Educated unemployment

34. Gender discrimination refers to women being economically disadvantaged and deprived of opportunities. Reasons include:

- Unequal gender ratio
- Low female literacy rate
- Low female workforce participation
- Low female economic activity rate
- Lower female participation in high-level government jobs compared to men
- Low representation of women in state assemblies and Lok Sabha

Business Studies Chapter 33:
MARKETING MANAGEMENT

I.

1. D) Non-traditional market
2. A) Product mix
3. D) To provide justice to consumers
4. B) District Commission
5. C) Local market
6. B) Tele-shopping

II.

7.
   1. Goods market
   2. Financial market
   3. Capital market

8.

Local Market	Global Market
Limited to a specific area	Not limited to a specific area
Has a specific location	No specific location
Involves specific transactions	No specific transactions

9.
   1. Procurement arrangement
   2. Sales and marketing
   3. Transportation
   4. Storage and warehousing
   5. Market research
   6. Standardization
   7. Classification
   8. Labelling
   9. Risk coverage

10.
   1. Right to protection

2. Right to information
3. Right to choose goods
4. Right to be heard
5. Right against exploitation
6. Right to consumer education

11.

1. Ensuring goods are safe
2. Checking if the price is fair
3. Verifying the quality of goods
4. Exercising caution during online payments

12.

1. Changes in market regulations
2. Improved storage and warehousing systems
3. Enhanced classification systems
4. Strengthening consumer protection systems

THE END